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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Europe Fears Italy in Africa

Britain and France Take Steps

Mussolini Plans for Austria

Four Powers Consent to Arms

Alaska Pioneers Look at Home

Every Film Star Should Fish

BRITAIN and France are troubled over the threat of an Italian invasion of Ethiopia, with probable serious repercussions in Europe. Conferences are held in London and Paris to plan steps in which Premier Mussolini and Emperor Haile Selassie will be urged to push their private negotiations for an understanding. Italy has refused to arbitrate through the League and Ethiopia's protest against Rome comes up for hearing at Geneva on May 20. League leaders do not feel that Premier Mussolini will accept any action whatever that the Council might take. A breakdown between Rome and Addis Abeba might supply the excuse for use of Italy's waiting troops—And the first shot in Africa will resound all over Europe.

¶ Premier Mussolini, on the heels of a fresh request from Ethiopia to declare Italy's intentions, goes to Florence to confer with Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg on Austria. Italy is fundamentally opposed to the return of Archduke Otto to the Austrian Throne, but is willing to accept this if necessary to prevent Anschluss with Germany. Il Duce's attitude is moving the stoutly opposed Little Entente to demand that the forthcoming Danubian conference shall declare the Hapsburg return not an internal, but an international matter—Schuschnigg is said to want an Austrian army of 100,000 men.

¶ Bucharest is the scene of a four-power discussion of the Balkan attitude on the rearming of Bulgaria, Hungary and Austria. The conferees are the Foreign Ministers of Roumania, Yugoslavia, Turkey and Greece. The statesmen recognize that if Germany is permitted to rearm the others will do so, openly or secretly, and a limited consent is agreed to, provided a strict control is exercised. With regard to the agitation for revising the boundaries of Hungary and restoring the Hapsburgs to the throne of Austria the former attitude is confirmed—Neither of these things shall be, say the four powers.

¶ The American Law Institute, meeting in Washington, announces that the crime survey it plans will be 15 years in completing and will cost $1,500,000. It will involve preparation of a new and modern Code of Criminal Law, with clarification of existing laws. While this plan goes forward, the Department of Justice considers a powerful new weapon. This would be a secret broadcasting station of great radius atop the new Justice Building. Continuous hook up with key points in 32 cities would keep officers informed and active—Perpetrators of crime would find themselves instantly and intelligently pursued.

¶ The 67 refugee farm families from Minnesota spend their first night under the crags of fertile Matanuska Valley in Alaska. They arrive by rail from Anchorage in the dark, unstrap their luggage, sleep in tents, tumble out in the morning to view the promised land. The children are wild with delight, the parents thoughtful, determined. "It looks like good farming—and no dust storms," observes Herman Schlittberger. "I'm not just going to try, I'm going to make good." "We'll make the best of everything," his wife smiles. "There must be a comfortable future ahead." And really that settles it—That spirit will subdue Alaska.

¶ Washington gives thorough welcome to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, home after a voyage of 35,000 miles and 14 months in the frozen Antarctic. While much scientific data remains to be studied, startling fruits of the expedition are announced. The ice sheet was measured and in places is two miles thick. A land area as large as the Atlantic Seaboard states was discovered. A large part of hitherto blank ocean was mapped. It was proved that there is only one continent, not two, at the bottom of the earth—The scroll lauding him as "pioneer of a new era" indicates that there is also only one Byrd.

¶ Guy Kibbee, splendid character actor of the screen, tells Hollywood all contracts should compel movie performers regularly to go fishing. The object is to keep the adulated actors and actresses in balance. "You never see a conceited fisherman," asserts Mr. Kibbee. "Tuna and trout are just not interested in a film star. Carp don't care what he eats for breakfast. Catfish won't ask what he thinks of love. Bass will not beg for a lock of his hair." A day a week spent with the fish could save star careers now on the road to ruin, pleads the veteran—"A fish would never ask the best of us for his autograph."

Byrd, Applauded by World, Says Men Share Equally In Party's Achievements

Men's Collars Wilt During Banquet but They Call Byrd a Great 'Boss'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 11—Scene: one of the roundtables at last night's banquet to Rear Admiral Byrd and party.

Characters—two members of Little America detachment and reporter.

Reporter—Nice warm night for a change!

George Grimminger (assistant meteorologist) — Warm? Say, I can't get used to the heat. It's terrible. Just look around at these dinner tables; you can tell the members of our party by the way they're all sweating!

Reporter—Yes, and they all have red faces, too. It must have been pretty cold.

Grimminger—Oh, not bad in Little America, just hot here, that's all. Never went lower than 60.

Sixty Below Is Cold

Reporter—You said 60?

Grimminger—Yes, below, you know, that's cold.

Reporter—Yeah, that's cold. Did it bother you?

Grimminger—It was bad when the batteries froze; and the anemometer stopped, too, but that was the wind.

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Admiral Belittles Part He Took—Says All Worked to Same End

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 11—The nation welcomed Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and his band of explorers who sailed up the Potomac yesterday in their Bear of Oakland, whose sides still showed the scars of its battle with antarctic ice—through President Roosevelt, who received the Admiral's report on his achievements in 22 fields of natural science.

Today the intrepid group will sail down the Potomac again, pick up their supply ship, Jacob Ruppert, at Quantico, and continue on to Boston for another gala reception.

While cannon boomed a salute and a band played stirring airs, the explorers set foot on United States soil yesterday afternoon for the first time since October, 1933. The first person to shake hands with them was President Roosevelt who complimented them on "filling in a large portion of the map of the world which had hitherto been a blank."

To the commander of the expedition, Mr. Roosevelt added a personal

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Soviets Watch Trek to North Of China's Reds

Russian Leaders Realistic in Policy Toward Movement

But They're Cautious

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Possibility of a new phase in the tri-cornered struggle among Soviet Russia, China and Japan for the dominant influence in the vast border regions of the Asiatic hinterland is seen in the keen interest which Soviet officials are manifesting in the movement of Chinese Communist armies.

As reflected in the official Soviet press, the interest is particularly keen in the northward movement into Kansu Province of the armed Chinese Communists. Russian officials know that successful penetration into Kansu by Communist groups of considerable size would alter the balance in the efforts for a hegemony over the border regions of Inner and Outer Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan. The effects might possibly be felt in China proper.

Lengthy Struggle

In his lengthy struggle with Chinese Communists, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has consistently endeavored to prevent Communist armies from crossing the Yangtse River and penetrating northward, because he knows that once Chinese Communists establish themselves in regions adjoining Soviet Russia they are likely to receive help from Moscow in munitions and advisers. Thus far he has managed to cut them off from any outlet through which they might receive help.

This new effort of Chinese Communists to break through into Kansu takes on new significance in view of the recent trade agreement between Soviet Russia and the present rulers of Chinese Turkestan (Sinkiang), which provided for Russian credits for goods and for economic and possibly military advisers.

New Red Base

A glance at the map will show that this extension of Soviet influence in Sinkiang might be of great importance to Chinese Communists if they could establish themselves in northeast Kansu, which adjoins not only Sinkiang but Outer Mongolia, where Soviet influence is predominant.

Russian policy is realistic and clearly defined: Soviet leaders make no attempt to conceal it. The Soviets undertake to support any Communist movement anywhere in the world which they believe has strong support from the native "masses," but are not inclined to waste time or money on agitation in countries where they do not believe the revolutionary movement is strong enough to succeed.

The Russians have made it clear in a number of recent publications that they believe Chinese Communism has good chances of success, and that the so-called Chinese Soviet Republic should be taken seriously. Books and magazine and

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European States Push Security Pacts As France and Italy Plan Air Accord

France and Italy Plan Close Rapprochement via Air Accord

Means Swift Aid

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS — Franco-Italian rapprochement reached new heights with the current trip to Rome of Gen. Victor Denain, French Minister of Air. The Cabinet Minister went to conclude the final details of an air convention with Italy.

Undertaken at the invitation of the Italian Government, General Denain's visit is particularly significant because it is expected to crystallize the first outright military alliance to emerge from the recent reconciliation of France and Italy. In form, this new accord will probably be an arrangement for complete technical collaboration in the air, but in fact it will be an agreement providing for immediate mutual assistance by the French and Italian air forces in the event either should be the victim of an unprovoked attack by a third power.

An official Government statement defines the object of General Denain's Italian trip as three-fold:

"1. to discuss the air convention elaborated at Stresa, and to establish its precise bases.

"2. to lay the plans for close co-operation between France and Italy in commercial aviation.

"3. To reinforce the technical collaboration already outlined at previous conversations between the French Minister of Air and Gen. Giuseppe Valle, head of Italian Military Aviation."

The "Air Convention" mentioned in this official communiqué refers to the agreement reached at Stresa between Premier Benito Mussolini and

Wide World

Gen. Victor Denain
French Minister for Air

Foreign Minister Pierre Laval to proceed with arrangements for an aviation accord which would eventually form part of the "Air Locarno" envisaged at London last February. France and Italy both felt that this proposed air pact—which would provide for immediate mutual aid by air between the Locarno signatories, France, Italy, Great Britain, Belgium and Germany—could best be realized by a series of interlocking bilateral alliances. Although the British delegates did not entirely share this view, it is understood that they by no means rejected it outright, and even consented to prelimi-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Rearming and Hapsburg Restoration Hold Center of Stage

Laval in Moscow

There is great activity on all "fronts" to insure collaboration for the peace and security of Europe.

At Florence, Premier Mussolini and Chancellor Schuschnigg discuss Austria and her problems, with reports that Italy will not object to the restoration of the Hapsburgs. The Little Entente bristles at the thought and threatens to be heard if anything of the kind is seriously undertaken.

The Balkan conference at Bucharest practically approves rearming of Bulgaria, Hungary and Austria with the excuse that they are likely to follow the German precedent of rearming anyway. There would be strict control exercised over any such development, at least that's what Roumania, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey hope to arrange.

France's busy Foreign Minister is in Warsaw talking matters over with the officials there. He goes on to Moscow next. All with the idea of forwarding the French plan for that security pact in the east. The rest of Europe seems agreed that Poland and Germany should sign up.

Hapsburg Restoration To Throne of Austria Discussed at Florence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

FLORENCE, Italy—Planned as part of the preparations for the coming Danubian Conference the meeting at Villa Antinori today be-

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Roosevelt Takes Chiefs To Powwow

Go to Mountain Retreat for Consideration of Pressing Measures

Bonus and Senate Discipline at Stake

Leaders of Veterans' Bloc Reported Laying Plans for Vinson Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 11—President Roosevelt today extracted his political chiefs from the turbulent and confused capitol, whirled them to the high mountains on the West Virginia-Maryland line, and opened the first extended political pow-wow he has conducted for some months.

The guest list was kept a secret until the party was leaving the White House for their secluded retreat at the Woodmont Rod and Gun Club, an extensive game preserve in the heart of the Alleghanies, which has been visited by several recent presidents.

But when it became known that John Nance Garner, the canny Vice-President, Speaker Joseph W. Byrns, Postmaster General James A. Farley, Joseph T. Robinson, the Senate leader, Pat Harrison, chairman of powerful Finance Committee and and political strategist, were of the party, it was obvious that something other than mountain fish was the object of the trip.

Secretaries Go Along

"Jack" Garner only knows the language of Texas fish, anyway, and the President himself seldom wets a line except in salt water. But in the sylvan Alleghany retreat, among the fading glories of red-bud, the abundant planes of shimmering dogwood, and the coming delicacy of wild azalea, a lot of politics can be done over in a short time.

With the party are the two presidential secretaries—powerful aides in a discussion—Marvin H. McIntyre and Stephen T. Early. Also along are Admiral Cary T. Grayson, Col. E. M. Grayson and Commander Ross T. McIntire, to keep the peace.

The political powwow is rendered necessary, first, by the tense crisis over the bonus and, second, by the long-range need of better discipline and swifter action in the Senate. There is also the fact that national conventions are but a year away, and that the Republican Party is staging a noteworthy "rebirth."

Bonus Major Problem

But the bonus is the immediate problem. The freedom with which administration subordinates are allowed to speak their minds had today succeeded in beclouding the issue just as presidential supporters in the Senate appeared to have clinched enough votes to sustain a veto of the Patman greenback payment bill.

Two chief financial officials of the Government — Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and Marriner S. Eccles, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board — in public statements last night seemed to anticipate passage of the Patman bill over the presidential veto, and in any event proceeded to disparage its inflationary effects thereafter.

The President himself and Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of Treasury, took as far as could be determined an opposite view. The President has let it be understood that he is gathering ammunition for a powerful onslaught on the bill in a veto message, and Secretary Morgenthau is to radiocast on Monday what is presumed to be an anti-inflationary address on "the American dollar."

May Change Measure

Moreover, in an indication of the actual senatorial situation, leaders of the veterans' bloc were understood today to be convinced that a presidential veto would be sustained, and were laying plans for reintroduction of the Vinson-American Legion measure before congressional adjournment this summer. In the light of these plans, the bonus fight promises to string along interminably.

Two lines of speculation are widespread in Washington over the surprising Eccles and Jones speeches. One group takes the view that the speeches were a discreet retreat on the part of the Administration from its anti-bonus stand. Anticipating overriding of the veto, this group assumes that President Roosevelt is unprepared to run the political risk of alienating the veterans' groups.

Should he persist with a veto, and should the issue still be unsettled next summer, it is regarded as highly probable that the Republican Party at its nominating convention would make a strong bid for veteran support through its platform and its nominee.

Would Promise the Moon

A third party, if such then exists instead of a dozen "third parties," would also be promising the moon to the veterans. Under these circumstances, continues this type of analysis, President Roosevelt will need to make his peace with the veterans, and Eccles-Jones speeches may be the first move in such a campaign.

But a larger group, possibly the majority of well-advised commentators, think that the two speeches were the sincere but individual expression of opinion of Messrs. Eccles and Jones, made on the same day

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Colonists Spend Initial Night In Alaska in Tents

Minnesota Farmers Face Job of Getting Settled in Matanuska Valley

PALMER, Alaska, May 11 (AP)—Men, women and children of 67 Minnesota farm families, given a "new chance" by Uncle Sam, awoke on a chill morning today in their promised land.

The night was cool—for it's still early spring in this fertile Mantanuska Valley. Temporary tent homes their first night in was not a restful one for many of them.

Bright and early today, however, they were up, walking about, getting a better view of the valley and the "boom town" being built for them. Among them was Herman Schlittberger, of Mora, Minn.

"It looks like a fine farming district," he said, comparing the verdant country with the drought-swept Middle West the colonists left a few weeks ago.

"I am not going to try to make good; I am going to make good. I'm used to hard work. I've expected lots of it, and here I am, ready for it."

"We're going ahead with smiles on our faces," his wife added. "We'll make the best of everything and there's doubtless a good comfortable future ahead."

The arrival of the colonists last night, after their 150-mile train trip north from Seward at Anchorage, 45 miles south of here, was a dramatic scene. The children shouted. Some of the older folks cheered. Some had tears in their eyes.

Several mothers, with babies in their arms, were very serious as they got off the train.

Dinner was ready for them at the big commissary which had housed the 500 CCC workers here for the last week. Little time was lost assigning the families to their temporary homes and in unpacking baggage and getting settled for the night.

Prince Joins Wales In Jubilee Festival

CARDIFF, Wales, May 11 (AP)—Edward, Prince of Wales, drove in a state carriage through gaily-decorated streets here today in the culmination of the Welsh rejoicings for King George's Silver Jubilee a few hours after an armaments protest march of women from Glamorganshire had been abandoned because of difficulties with the police.

The march was halted by police at Pontypridd, after they had taken the names of a number of women marchers. Two men who accompanied the column were detained.

The Prince's program included the laying of a wreath on the Welsh National Memorial, a visit to the Pageant of Industries of Wales at Cathay's Park, an official luncheon at the City Hall, a school children's festival, a midafternoon military review at Sophia Gardens and a buffet tea.

Wales has celebrated the jubilee largely in its own vocal way by singing. All week long there have been countless contests between choirs, soloists and school children.

More Farms in Rhode Island

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—An increase of 1005 in the number of farms in Rhode Island, with a decrease in the average size of each form between 1930 and 1935, was reported yesterday in preliminary figures from the agricultural farm census.

Columbia Faces Alumni Protest Upon Radicalism

Some Prominent Graduates Refuse to Contribute to University Fund

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 11—Prominent members of the alumni of Columbia University are refusing to contribute to the funds of that institution because of alleged prevalence of radicalism there, it was learned here today following the publication of a memorandum by Clarence E. Lovejoy, secretary of the Alumni Federation, to officials of the university.

Mr. Lovejoy urged that the Columbia Alumni News, in its official capacity as the magazine of the graduate body, take cognizance of what he called "a growing and serious unrest" among the alumni over the extent of pacificism and radicalism among the students.

While this subject was not a new one at Columbia, he said, he did not

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Radio Stations to Sell News

Norton Charges Fail to Hold Utilities Board Raked by Dever

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

News—Radio Stations Elaborate Their Service

The press-radio "truce" under which most Boston radio stations radiocast twice-a-day news prepared for them by the three great news services, today broke down as several of these radio stations re-entered the field of news radiocasting on almost an equal basis with the local newspapers.

Station WEEI, which for some time has been radiocasting the Press-Radio bulletins, today announced that it had secured the full wire service of the United Press for both local, national and international news. The station will avail itself of the Boston staff of the United Press for local news as well as all the wired news of that organization.

According to Charles E. Burton, manager of WEEI, the station will radiocast its news service at the same times that it used before it agreed to the press-radio truce. These periods are at 8 a. m., 12 noon, 4, 6:30 and 11:15 p. m. The news franchise allows Station WEEI to sell these news periods to local Boston advertisers.

Beginning Monday also the Yankee Network will begin radiocasting on an exclusive basis in New England the Hearst-owned International News Service and Universal Service wire news. This will supplement local news as now gathered by its own network staff. Thus the Yankee Network is dropping the Transradio News Service, a radio independent wire service, whose success in news gathering was partly responsible for the breakdown in the press-radio agreement.

Norton—His Charges Only 'Rumors' Foley Is Told

Boston enjoyed another Saturday teapot tempest today.

After a week of rumors, recriminations and loudly proclaimed demands for investigations, the current squabble between City Councillor Clement A. Norton and some of his councilmanic colleagues reached a dramatic but rather futile climax in the office of District Attorney William J. Foley today.

In a speech made early this week, Mr. Norton said Boston was rife with rumors that 10 members of the City Council had received bribes for their votes approving location of horseracing in East Boston. He asked the Boston Finance Commission to investigate these rumors.

Other members of the council went into a huff. Individually, they denied the rumors; collectively they demanded that Mr. Norton produce proof of his reputed rumors or withdraw his insinuations.

Their chagrin reached a peak yesterday when they met in special session and appointed a committee to call on District Attorney Foley and ask him to summon Mr. Norton before a proper legal body and give proof of his allegations of rumored corruption.

They had no more appointed their committee and made an appointment with Mr. Foley for 10:30 this morning when Mr. Norton announced he would also call on Mr. Foley at 10:30, demanding that the

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Early Dropping Of All Short-Haul Rail Lines Urged

New Hampshire Development Board Files a Preliminary Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 11—Complete abandonment of railroad passenger service in the short-haul field as an "economic waste" and the supplanting of such service by the "more economical" motorbus was recommended today by the transportation committee of the New Hampshire Development Commission.

The report, held by railroad experts to be the most searching analysis of passenger transportation ever completed in New England, issued a flat rebuke to "damaging" efforts at maintaining short line intercommunity rail service where this service entailed a loss of revenue. The plan obtained the support of many railroad men who have fought for the abandonment of unpaying branch lines for years. But "public convenience" has forced these lines to continue in operation.

No Longer Served

The New Hampshire committee maintained that "public convenience" is no longer served by short-haul rail service, that the motorbus can now perform such service with greater economy and efficiency. Main-line, high-speed rail service co-ordinated with flexible bus service was held to be the answer to New

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Hawaii Annexes California But Spurns Kingfish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILO, T. H.—California and, more particularly, San Francisco and Los Angeles have been annexed to the city-county of Honolulu by act of the territorial Senate.

Senator Joseph L. Sylva, author of the legislation which accomplished this remarkable feat, said:

"I did it only to beat California from annexing Hawaii."

The Senate turned down, unanimously, Senator W. H. Heen's move to annex Louisiana.

The measure by which Senator Sylva extended the overseas limits of the city, read:

Whereas, there has recently been completed a momentous flight from California by the first commercial aircraft, and

Whereas, this fact demonstrates that the broad line separating California from Hawaii now approaches the vanishing point, and thereby brings the lands of the Pacific in contiguity, and

Whereas, the Territory of Hawaii extends southward to Midway, 2000 miles, and that its citizens are ambitious and desirous of incorporating further territories within its boundaries; now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, the Territory of Hawaii annex California and particularly San Francisco and Los Angeles, and for that purpose doth by this resolution pending completion of such action, extend the city limits of Honolulu to and including the aforementioned metropolises.

Gamblers Consort With Gangsters

Policy Games and Slot-Machine Racket Often Found in Alliance With Deeper Forms of Crime—Children Learn Betting by Catchpenny Devices Which Gangsters Refer to as 'Iron Pickpockets'

Gambling—Who Wins?
Eighth of 12 Articles

By Harlan Trott
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Gambling is known by the company it keeps.

The gangster is one of its most conspicuous cronies. Illicit lotteries such as "policy" or "numbers" where odds against winning range anywhere from 600 to 1 to 6,000,000 to 1; slot machines that pay off one time in a thousand, if at all; these are the sort of rackets in which underworld promoters are exploiting millions in America today with all the ruthless methods known to organized crime.

The slot-machine business in most any medium-sized American city can match the Monte Carlo trade with sufficient funds left over to pay for police and political protection for a device that is illegal in every state but Nevada.

Gangster Hideout Raided

For example, in a raid on a gangster hideout in Chicago Heights some time ago federal agents seized 400 slot machines along with accounts which revealed that at one time the machines had been raking in as much as $47,000 a month in a suburban community of 25,000 persons.

A survey of slot-machine gambling in New York City shortly before Mayor LaGuardia's recent sledge-hammer onslaught against these devices which gangster-promoters call "iron pickpockets," showed that 25,000 machines throughout the city were "taking" the public for nearly $100,000,000 a year.

The slot machine has been introduced into more countries than any other one form of gambling. When China launched a national campaign against organized gambling some four years ago, slot machines bore the brunt of the opening broadsides. Harbin police ruled them out of the public gathering places. Peiping went a step further and prohibited their manufacture. A local mandate issued at that time declared that "the reason we have so many bandits is because of the gambling dives. The first step is to get rid of the gambling devices."

Strong opposition to slot machines appeared in England during the gambling investigation conducted by the Royal Commission in 1932. Objections summed up at that time were based on the opinion that automatic gaming machines are "an insidious means" of teaching children to gamble.

Recent court decisions have helped to restrict the slot machine throughout England. A general tightening of court and legislative restrictions is beginning to appear in the United States, notably in the southern states.

There are a few scattered exceptions in which slot machines seem

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Freezing Fires With Dry Ice

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 11—Shooting "dry ice" out of a fire extinguisher to "freeze out" the flames is one of the latest wrinkles in safety and preservative devices. The mechanism of the extinguisher was demonstrated here at the thirteenth Midwest Safety Conference.

In more technical language, "the carbon dioxide gas is blown through an extension horn attached to the fire extinguisher." The gas is transformed into "snow," commonly called "dry ice," which puts out fire without leaving the damaging marks of water. It is especially valuable where blue prints or documents, important papers or cloth should be protected from ruinous streams of water, it was explained.

An exhibit of all kinds of safety devices for machinery in industry and for wearing apparel of men who work under difficult conditions helped to tell the story of safety in industry at the conference. A new kind of hat being adopted by motorcycle drivers, miners and other industrial workers was shown. The new head gear looks something like a "bobby's drooping lid" but is made of bakelite, a non-breakable composition hitherto used in dishes. It protects the wearer from falling chunks of dangerous materials.

Shoes for workers have a new kind of steel inner sole in addition to the former cap which protected only the top of the toes. The sole is made of flexible watch-spring steel and wards off any intrusion from the debris through which some men must walk. It is particularly good for wreckers and slum-clearance workers, it was pointed out.

Accidents caused in industry, members of the conference found, are decreasing, but automobile accidents on the highways are increasing. Some of this increase is due to drunken drivers, but this cause is considered a minor one in comparison with all other sources of accidents.

The month of March showed an 11 per cent increase in automobile accidents over the same month last year and the conference anticipated that the year 1935 would break all previous records in the number of highway accidents, and pointed to the need of better trained drivers, less speed, and more caution.

Truck drivers are praised for a noted decrease in accidents. This was attributed to the fact that industries are more careful now in choosing the men to man their big trucks moving from city to city, according to J. S. Baker, secretary of the committee on the driver for the National Safety Council. Statistics show, he said, that in spite of the fact that the automobile accident ratio is going up, the accident ratio of commercial vehicles in proportion to the number operated is going down.

Radio Stations to Sell News

Norton Charges Fail to Hold Utilities Board Raked by Dever

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District Attorney look into the bank accounts of all the Councillors, his own included.

★ ★ ★

At the appointed hour the five Councilors strode into the district attorney's office in the courthouse. They were greeted by about 40 reporters and photographers. After 15 minutes delay, Mr. Norton braved the press of newspapermen and together the party was admitted to Mr. Foley's room.

"We want this rumor business cleared up," announced John F. Dowd, chairman of the Councilor's committee. "We owe it to ourselves and the city to clear this up."

"We want the grand jury to look into this," another Councilor interposed.

"What's the evidence of these alleged rumors?" the District Attorney asked Mr. Norton.

"I really haven't got any definite proof. I just heard the rumors and I think they should be looked into now instead of around election time when they might embarass us."

"Unless," decided the district attorney, "you have some real evidence, I don't see where we can help you here. If we went to the grand jury with every rumor that came along, we would have a line that would reach from here to Worcester waiting to testify. I'm sorry, gentlemen, but I'm afraid I can't do much for you."

★ ★ ★

Even though the District Attorney refused to act on his reputed rumors, Mr. Norton still insisted that the Finance Commission should investigate the situation.

Finally Councilors, after much urging from photographers, assented to pose for a picture, but their smiles were for the camera and not for the satisfaction they got from today's action.

They filed out of the room and the courthouse tempest was over for the day.

Attorney General Paul A. Dever, had brazenly exposed one of Boston's most carefully hidden secrets. He had flatly called this historic seat of New World culture "a citadel of bucket-shop keepng in America."

The repercussions of this and other remarks, it appeared today, may have effects that reach far beyond the transitory limits involved in the rather sordid securities case he was discussing in a radio address. It seemed that at last Boston was aroused to stamp out forever some of the financial evils that have thrived here for years, apparently, he said, virtually unopposed.

Enlarging on his central theme of the current Dill & Co. brokerage firm scandal, the Attorney General bristled with condemnation of the securities division of the State Department of Public Utilities. "It has woefully failed in its function as a protector of the investing public," he said.

★ ★ ★

Explaining that soon after he had assumed his office he had become so impressed with the volume of complaints he received about local stock losses that he started an investigation of conditions, he said, that "the complaints came from all over the Commonwealth" and that "each successive revelation seemed more astounding than its predecessor.

"It was indeed saddening," he continued, "to listen to the stories of innocent and trusting investors who had been looted of their hard-earned savings, in some cases being left absolutely penniless. Many of them had sought to accumulate a competence by making what they were led to believe were wise investments, only to awaken to the unfortunate fact that they had been deceived and despoiled of their worldly goods by unconscionable rascals selling under the alluring colors of what purported to be respectable and legitimate investment and brokerage houses.

Dever—Asserts Utilities Board Fails in Its Function

There was much shaking of heads around the State House today.

One of the State's highest officials,

Nantucket—Nautical School Ship Off for Europe

With snowy canvas furled close to wide spreading yard-arms, decks shining and running rigging neatly coiled on belaying pins ready to break out sail, the former navy gunboat Nantucket, Capt. Clarence A. Abele, headed out to sea today, on the first lap of her 10,400-mile cruise to European waters.

On board the bark-rigged iron steamer, used by the Massachusetts Nautical School to fit young men to be officers in the American Merchant Marine, were 116 cadets, studying navigation and seamanship, or marine engineering. About half this number are annually qualified to take examination for licensed officers on American ships.

From now until mid-September, the cadets will operate the Nantucket, in engine room and on deck, by steam and canvas, with drills a regular part of the curriculum, visiting 13 ports in many lands.

Wages—More Pay, Less Hours In State Branches

Wages of some state employees are going up, hours of others are going down, and new jobs loom for others, is the explanation of why there were so many broad smiles around the State House today.

The chief of state police detectives will have a $500 to $800 raise in his salary range with the new maximum $5100.

A new office has been created in the state police department. It is the rank of detective inspector and will pay a salary range of $3180 to $3720. The new posts will be filled from detective lieutenants, now paid from $2100 to $2700.

This year the state police pay boosts will cost the State $36,500. Next year, because of promotions and additions, the cost will rise to $73,000.

Other smiles were occasioned by the news that some 1900 employees in state institutions may go on the 48-hour week. These employees now work about 60 hours a week.

At a conference between Governor Curley and leaders of the House and Senate yesterday, the way was cleared, it is believed, for passage of a bill reducing the working hours. Its application the remainder of this year would cost the State $750,000.

After this year the annual cost would approximate $1,800,000.

The added money is required to pay new workers who will augment the present long-hour staff.

Prisons—Forced Market For Products Threatened

Heads of Massachusetts correctional institutions had puzzled looks on their faces today. They were confronted with the problem of keeping their charges busy and, if possible, profitably employed. That isn't so difficult when they have ready sales for the things they produce, but yesterday the House Ways and Means commttee gave warning that the principal available market soon may be lost.

The committee recommended that the State's cities and towns be relieved of the present restriction which compels them to buy prison made goods when of quality and price equal to other wares. This means that with the cities and towns relieved of buying their brooms, traffic signals, inks, license plates, and the other few items made behind those grim, gray walls from all comers, the prisoners won't have much to do. They will idle away the long hours instead of contributing to society and learning an honest trade.

Opposition to prison labor comes mostly from organized workers and unions. They insist that goods made "behind the bars" at minimum wage costs can hardly be called fair competition to merchandise turned out in private factories at union scale pay.

Both sides are lining up their arguments and State House observers predict that around the question of prison-made goods will revolve next week one of the hottest fights of this legislative session.

Pets—Newton Girl Scouts Hold Open-Air Show

Big cats, little cats, fat cats, thin cats, long cats, short cats, pretty cats, homely cats, in fact as many kinds as one could shake a stick at were present, along with as heterogeneous assortment of dogs, other pets ever gathered together when Newton Girl Scouts open their first pet show today.

Encouraged by the success of like shows held by Boston's Children's Museum, local girls took a plan to replenish scoutdom coffers to Mrs. F. D. Goode, local chairwoman.

Unable to afford a high-ceilinged, richly draped hall for the exhibition, they asked the local ERA administrator, G. Harold Young, to let them use one of his grading projects as a site for the show. He acquiesced. So the show was given on the playground on Commonwealth Avenue, Auburndale, near Norumbega Park.

Blue ribbons were awarded to the "Largest dog, smallest dog, most-mongrel dog, dog with most tricks, best-looking dog, oldest cat, largest cat, smallest kitten, best-looking cat, best cared for pet in each class, largest pet of any kind, smallest pet of any kind."

ERA—Marionettes Get Into the Relief Program

The latest addition to Boston's unfed population does not ask relief, he gives it! He is the hundredth marionette to be added to the cast of the ERA Puppet Theater. He was "born" just in time for the theater's hundredth performance, too, which was given at the High School of Commerce yesterday morning. The marionettists have presented an average of one performance a day since last July. They have played to over 34,000 people.

Figuring in Boston's Latest 'Teapot Tempest'

By a Staff Photographer

City Council Protest Committee, Challenger and the District Attorney

Standing—Left to Right—Councilors David Brackman, John Kerrigan, Robert G. Wilson Jr., George Donovan and James Dowd.

Seated, Left to Right—Councilor Clement A. Norton and District Attorney William J. Foley.

When the photographer arrived the five standees were huddled in a corner. They didn't want to have their picture taken with Norton. But photographers have a way and finally they were grouped as above. Their desire for a good public impression overcame their bickerings. They look smiling and happy, but it was only a bow to the public.

Boston Events

Tonight

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—At 8:30.

March, "The Queen of Sheba" ..... Gounod
Overture, "Pingal's Cave" ..... Mendelssohn
Minuet ..... Boccherini
"Carmen," Fantasia ..... Bizet
Irish Rhapsody ..... Herbert
Ave Maria ..... Schubert-Wilhelmj
"Peer Gynt," Suite ..... Grieg
Victor Herbert Favorites
Arranged by Sanford
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube"
Strauss
American Patrol ..... Meacham

"PARADE" (Colonial). Theatre Guild's satirical revue, with Jimmy Savo. 8:15.

Movies

STATE—"Mark of the Vampire," with Lionel Barrymore, Bela Lugosi and Lionel Atwill. Old superstitions put to modern use against a foggy background. 11:35 a. m., 2:15, 4:55, 7:35, 10:15. Jack Holt in "The Unwelcome Stranger."

ORPHEUM—George Arliss in "Cardinal Richelieu." 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Vaudeville.

EXETER—Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe as "sand hogs" in "Under Pressure." 2:15, 5, 7:50. "Society Doctor."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"It's a Small World," with Spencer Tracy. A wealthy girl exceeds the speed limit and is not only arrested, but married. Fenway, 2:19, 4:59, 7:39, 10:09. Paramount, 9:05, 11:46 a. m., 2:17, 4:48, 7:18, 9:50. Jackie Cooper as a military school cadet in "Dinky."

FINE ARTS—"The Unfinished Symphony," 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:45. Short subjects include "Souvenirs of Naples," and "Roots of Plants."

KEITH'S—"The Informer," Victor McLaglen at his best in a powerful drama of strife-torn Ireland, as a good natured bully who betrays his best friend without knowing exactly what he is doing and why he is punished. 10:37 a. m., 12:50, 3:03, 5:16, 7:20, 9:43.

MODERN—"Two Heads on a Pillow." A light comedy of domestic life, adapted from "The Eternal Masculine," by Dorothy Canfield. 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 8:04. "Go Into Your Dance," with Ruby Keeler and Al Jolson.

METROPOLITAN — Marlene Dietrich seen more as a dress model than an actress in "The Devil Is a Woman." An expensive production with elaborate costumes. 11:25 a. m., 2, 4:47, 7:33, 10:19. Stage: "Laughology Revue," with Herman Timberg and Pat Rooney.

BOSTON—"The Bride of Frankenstein," with Boris Karloff and Elsa Lanchester. The monster becomes a little more human. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10. "Straight from the Heart," with Mary Astor and Roger Pryor.

TREMONT—Will Rogers in "The County Chairman," and Ann Harding in "Afimal Kingdom" 9 a. m. to 11.

UPTOWN—"George White's 1935 Scandals," 1, 4, 7, 10. "Princess O'Hara." 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

STRAND—"Sequoia," remarkable animal film showing friendship between a young deer, a mountain lion and a girl. 1, 4, 6:55, 9:50. "One Exciting Adventure." "The March of Time."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"George White's 1935 Scandals." 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. "It Happened in New York."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Taming the Wild"; "Buddy in Africa," cartoon; "Old Kentucky Rounds"; "Little New York"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Other Events

BOSTON GARDEN—Last day of Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey Combined Circus, with clowns, human cannonballs, wire walkers, acrobats, trapeze artists and a menagerie full of animals. 8. Doors open at 7. Tickets at Garden and Filene's.

Sunday

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Miss Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Medford, in Medford High School Auditorium. 3:30.

Music

POPS CONCERT—Symphony Hall. Russian Program. 8:30.

Wedding March, from "Le Coq d'Or" ..... Rimsky-Korsakov
Overture to "Russian and Ludmilla" ..... Glinka
Prelude to "Khovanstchina" ..... Moussorgsky
Polovetskian Dances from "Prince Igor" ..... Borodin
Ballet Suite, "Nutcracker" ..... Tchaikovsky
Andante Cantabile (from the String Quartet No. 1)
Fourth Symphony, Finale
Soviet from Foundry ..... Mossolov
Caucasian Sketches ..... Ippolitov-Ivanov
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky

GARDNER MUSEUM—Edmond Boucher, bass; Albion Metcalf, pianist; Samuel Gardiner, accompanist. Brahms, Chopin, Foote, Fisher, etc. 2.

BOSTON COLLEGE MUSIC CLUB—Marie Murray, guest artist. James Ecker, conductor Copley-Plaza Hotel. 3.

Other Events

COSMOPOLITAN STUDENT CLUB — International Night. Different national groups contribute to program and Dr. O. A. Auer—just back from lecturing in Berlin—gives an address. Final meeting of the season. 20th Century Club, 3 Joy Street. 8.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Rambler Meeting group meets at 4 at 55 Terrace Road, Medford. Walk and talk by Mrs. James L. Tryon on "Scottish Experiences." Boxford Wild Life Reservation group meets at 10 a. m. on the Nashua Street side of the North Station, for special bus.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Mother's Day program featuring two sound pictures. 3.

CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS—Talking picture, "The Lost Jungle," featuring Clyde Beatty. 7:30.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—Scott's amateur night program, featuring a "Pageant of the Nations." 8.

MOTHER'S DAY TOWNSEND PLAN SERVICE—Special service at Baker Memorial Church, Upham's Corner, Dorchester. 10:30 a. m.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	NBC dance music..	Baseball game.....	Emery Deutsch's
5:15	Charles Little, violin.	Jazz piano lesson..	Local dance music.	Dance Rhythms..
5:30	Buccaneers Quartet...	"Our American	"Melody Mart".....	Enoch Light and
5:45	Children's Corner....	Schools"; talk....	Yankee Singers....	his orchestra.....
6:00	Special program	"Evening Tattler".	News Service.....	Talk, F. W. Wile.
6:15	from Baltimore.....	Features; news....	Soloist; scores....	Temple Glee Club.
6:30	News; features.....	Music; soloist.....	Minute Men talk..	Special program
6:45	Evening Journal....	NBC male quartet.	Dramatic sketch...	from Baltimore..
7:00	World in Review.....	Sports of Week....	"Snow Village,"	News Service.....
7:15	Irish Minstrels.....	'Musical Moments'	dramatic sketch..	Fisher Orchestra.
7:30	Nature League talk..	"Pick and Pat,"	Arden Orchestra;	Golf lesson.....
7:45	"Jimmie Allen".....	comedy; orchestra	vocal soloists....	Hod Williams and
8:00	"Music of Our Favor-	"The Hit Parade";	"Melody Limited",	his orchestra.....
8:15	ite American Com-	Lennie Hayton's	'Modern Minstrels'	Soldiers Unmasked
8:30	posers"; soloists;	Orchestra and	vocal soloists;	String ensemble...
8:45	symphony orchestra.	vocal soloists....	popular orchestra	Getting the News.
9:00	Address, Hamilton	Radio City Party;	United States Navy	Le Paradis Orch...
9:15	Fish Jr.....	light opera music	Band concert.....	News Service.....
9:30	National Barn Dance	"The Chateau"; Al	Hod Williams and	"Melody Master-
9:45	progrom from Chi-	Jolson; Disney	his orchestra.....	pieces"; concert..
10:00	cago; soloists and	Daffy Dean; Sheila	Ranny Weeks and	'Song Time in Ten-
10:15	specialties.....	Barrett; orchestra	his orchestra.....	nessee'; chorus...
10:30	G'graphic-Army Corps	Forecasts; "Let's	Spotlight Revue...	Paige's Orchestra;
10:45	stratosphere program	Dance"; 3-hour	Musical Rhymester	guest soloists....
11:00	Reports; dance music	dance program	News Service.....	Archie Bleyer and
11:15	Joe Rines's Orchestra	Murray, Cugat,	Gill Orchestra.....	his orchestra.....
11:30	Paul Whiteman and	Goodman Orches-	Claude Hopkins &	Perley Stevens and
11:45	his orchestra.....	tras; soloists.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	South Sea Islanders..	Russian relay.....	American Legion	Morning service of
11:00	News; Wahlberg	Morning service	annual memorial	Tremont Temple
11:15	Brown Quartet.....	from Trinity	service from Fen-	Baptist Church;
11:30	Weather; musicale...	Church in Boston;	way Park; choir	sermon quartet;
11:45	Noon Journal.....	sermon; choir and	and band.....	soloist; organ....
12:00	Opportunity Matinee:	organ.....	Choir and organ..	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Johnson Orchestra..	Housing talk.....	Talk; music.....	program.....
12:30	Radio City Music Hall	University of Chi-	Mother's Day talk	Gypsy music.....
12:45	Symphony Orchestra;	cago Round Table	Studio speakers	Relay from Vienna
1:00	vocal soloists and	'Road to Romany':	Religious period	String ensemble,
1:15	mixed chorus.....	gypsy music.....	with speakers,	from network.....
1:30	Sunday Forum: Dr.	Surprise Party:	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders;
1:45	Sockman; music....	soloists; orchestra	ensemble	soloists; orchestra
2:00	"Your English".....	"Sally of the Talk-	"Lazy Dan, the	Melodies of Italy:
2:15	NBC concert pianist..	ies"; sketch.....	Minstrel Man"...	soloists; orchestra
2:30	"The Bishop Misbe-	Mother's Day pro-	Hawaiian music...	Eddie Dunstedter
2:45	haves," dramatic	gram; speaker....	News Service.....	Presents; organ..
3:00	sketch with Walter	Levitow Ensemble:	Handel and Haydn	ERA Civic Orches-
3:15	Connolly and others	soloist; strings....	Society recital....	tra concert.....
3:30	National Vespers: Dr.	Don Mario, tenor;	Symphonic Hour:	Song Album, with
3:45	Walton; music.....	music; speaker...	symphony orch....	Virginia Warren..
4:00	Pittsburgh String	Network program	Temple Israel serv-	'St. Louis Parade';
4:15	Symphonic Ensemble	to be announced.	ice: sermon; choir	vocal soloists and
4:30	Temple of Song: A	Reser Orchestra..	ensemble and	popular orchestra;
4:45	Capella Choir.....	Dream Drama.....	organists	variety .....
5:00	"Roses and Drums,"	Rhythm Symph'y;	Studio vocalist....	"Country Church
5:15	Civil War drama....	De Wolf Hopper..	"Prof's Notebook"	of Hollywood"....
5:30	NBC vocalist.....	Open House by the	'Music'l An'cdotes'	Sanderson and
5:45	Becker dog story....	Side of the Road"	soloists; orchestra	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Religious period,	News Service.....	National amateur
6:15	Spiritual Singers.....	from New York..	Organ recital.....	night; orchestra.
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; net-	Record program...	"Smilin' Ed".....	Boy from Ireland.
6:45	work dramatic sketch	"Salute" program.	String quintet.....	Voice of Experience
7:00	Jack Benny and com-	"K-7," Secret	"Roadways of Ro-	Evening service
7:15	pany; Bestor Orch...	Service sketch....	mance"; dramatic	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner; Harriet	Garden talk; rec-	and musical va-	ple Baptist
7:45	Hilliard; orchestra..	ords; feature.....	riety program....	Church; sermon;
8:00	NBC String Symphony	Ruby Newman and	'Rhythm at Eight';	male quartet;
8:15	Orchestra; concert.	orchestra with	soloist; orchestra.	choir; organ.....
8:30	Frank Black, conduc-	Del Castillo and	Will Rogers; solo-	Violin and voice
8:45	tor; soloist.....	vocal sextet.....	ist; orchestra.....	recital program..
9:00	Olga Albani, soprano;	Rakov's Music and	Symphony Orch.,	ERA Opera Orches-
9:15	Previn Orchestra....	popular soloists...	Victor Kolar, con-	tra, Raffaelo
9:30	Walter Winchell.....	Musical Revue: so-	ductor; Charles	Martino, conduct.
9:45	Adventures of Sher-	loists; orchestra..	Hackett, tenor....	News Service.....
10:00	lock Holmes, sketch..	"Gibson Family";	Old - Fashioned	Wayne King and
10:15	Piano duo; narrator	soloists; choir;	Amateur Night,	his orchestra.....
10:30	An American Fireside:	players and pop-	from Opera	CBS piano team..
10:45	education talks.....	ular orchestra....	House, Boston....	Network speaker..

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: Future Farmers of America program.
2:30 WEEI, Repertory Theater of the Air presents "Jilted."
3:00 WBZ, Music Guild: vocal and instrumental recital.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-Cincinnati game, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "American Adventure," dramatic sketch, with Stanley High, narrator.
8:30 WBZ, Meredith Willson and his orchestra; vocal soloists.
8:30 WEEI, Gladys Swarthout, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
8:45 WBZ, "Is Life Worth Living?" John B. Kennedy, commentator.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; Francia White, soprano.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "The Cuckoo Hour"; Raymond Knight; soloists; players; orchestra.
10:45 WAAB, "Who Profits From Test Tubes and Turbines?" network speaker.
11:00 WAAB, "The American Dollar," Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury.
11:30 WBZ, "Domestic Fats and Oils Legislation," Rep. Richard M. Kleberg, Texas.

Speeded Legislation Found To Help Saloon and Lottery

Return of the old saloon to Massachusetts, possibility of the State running a lottery, and Governor Curley's signing of the budget, were features of the Massachusetts legislative week which closes today.

During the week, the Legislature showed its first real burst of speed in the 1935 session. On Wednesday, the daily meetings of the House and Senate were suspended, while the members sat in executive committee session grinding out delayed reports on numerous bills. The progress made practically eliminates the threat of legislative sessions in August. A brief summary of the week's work follows:

The Governor

Action: Signed state budget of $59,541,337.

Significance: Brings to an end a legislative battle which resulted in a $500,000 addition to the budget. The supplementary budget will boost appropriations even more.

★ ★ ★

Action: Signed a bill permitting men to stand while drinking alcoholic beverages. Law has required everyone to sit while drinking.

Significance: Brings back old saloon under the name of tavern, for without seats, the tavern will have all the characterstics of a saloon.

★ ★ ★

Action: Sent a special message to the Legislature asking that vending machines be taxed $2 to $5 each.

Significance: The receipts would make the Division of Standards self-supporting, and would provde some revenue for cities and towns.

★ ★ ★

The Senate

Action: Killed a bill repealing legalized betting on horse races.

★ ★ ★

Significance: In the storm of protest against dog racing, this measure received little attention or support.

★ ★ ★

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill establishing a $5,000,000 state work relief fund to aid persons ineligible for federal or other relief.

★ ★ ★

Significance: Goes to the House with no provision made for a revenue source to provide the $5,000,000.

Action: Placed on the table the Power and Light Committee's adverse report on a bill establishing a sliding rate system for gas and electric light companies.

Significance: The Senate "played ball" with Governor Curley, as its action keeps alive the measure, so that Governor Curley may appeal to the Legislature for supporting action if his pet sliding scale scheme develops successfully.

★ ★ ★

Action: Concurred with the House in throwing out Governor Curley's proposal to abolish the Boston Finance Commission.

Significance: With the present commission having a Curley majority, the Curley forces have not fought strongly for abolition.

★ ★ ★

Action: Referred to ways and means committee the power and light committee's favorable report on bill placing holding companies under regulation of the State Department of Public Utilities. Later, ways and means returned its favorable report.

Significance: Passage of this bill will constitute the first major victory for the utility reformers.

★ ★ ★

Action: Killed bill barring state or county employment of aliens, except when no citizen is available to fill technical positions.

Significance: Reverses stand taken a short while ago.

★ ★ ★

Action: Accepted with House adverse report on measure providing for run-off elections for Mayor, recall of Mayor, permitting mayor to succeed himself, and for city council elected at large in Boston.

Significance: The Boston Charter Commission advocated these changes to improve Boston city government.

★ ★ ★

Action: Concurred with House in accepting adverse report on Governor Curley's proposal that the terms of the chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance, the State Budget Commissioner, Purchasing Agent and Comptroller be changed, and the State Auditor be given control over them.

Significance: Would have allowed the Governor to name his own men to these postions and weakened control over expenditures.

★ ★ ★

The House

Action: Refused to concur with the Senate in throwing out state lotteries. Instead it gave a first reading to a lottery measure.

Significance: Opponents refuse to believe that the Legislature will actually create another gambling device to accompany horse and dog races.

★ ★ ★

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill providing for a referendum in 1936 on whether legalized betting on dog races should be abolished.

Significance: Gives a new lease races would be operated for two years without interference. Opponents say that time is sufficient to drain the local communities of all spare money.

★ ★ ★

Action: Recommitted to taxation committee measures calling for a sales tax.

Significance: Gives a new leave of life to these adversely reported measures which would produce $12,000,000 to $30,000,000 revenue. There is an indication that the taxation committee has changed its mind and will report the sales tax favorably now. The sales tax had been voted down in the Senate.

Action: Passed to a third reading a bill increasing to five years the maximum penalty for illegally carrying small firearms and other weapons. The same measure provides life imprisonment as maximum penalty for illegally carrying a machine gun.

Significance: A major step toward crime prevention.

★ ★ ★

Action: Passed to a third reading a bill requiring two men in all locomotives and more brakemen on every train.

Sifinificance: A move by railroad labor to create more work. Would add more than 160 men to the Massachusetts railroad pay roll.

★ ★ ★

Action: Concurred with the Senate in accepting adverse report on Governor Curley's proposal that local and state police be given authority to enter any building, except dwelling, used for public entertainment, to see that laws are enforced.

Significance: A move by railroad ted after the Governor sent the state police into Boston on the Cosmos Club killing.

★ ★ ★

Action: Substituted for adverse reports several bills providing salary increase for state police, alcoholic beverages control commission inspectors and others.

Significance: The Governor has announced he will veto these bills. He believes, with other Governors, that employee salaries should not be pegged by statute.

★ ★ ★

Action: Gave third reading to bill providing that police officers need not tell a prisoner the reason for his arrest until after he is in safe custody.

Significance: Bill is the result of a court decision on a recent case regarding a man who killed an officer while resisting arrest. The court decided that as the officer failed to notify the prisoner the reason for arrest the prisoner was guilty of manslaughter, not murder.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Outlook for the Period Beginning Monday: North and middle Atlantic states: Showers Monday and Tuesday then generally fair except showers about Friday, somewhat warmer Tuesday, cooler middle of week, and warmer Friday.

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, moderately cool tonight and early Sunday; followed by increasing cloudiness and cooler Sunday, probably with showers at night and Monday; moderate westerly winds shifting to easterly during Sunday.

Vermont: Fair tonight, Sunday increasing cloudiness followed by showers beginning Sunday night or Monday; not much change in temperature.

Other New England States: Fair tonight and Sunday, showers Monday; not much change in temperature, except cooler on the coast Sunlay.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds becoming easterly over south portion Sunday; fair weather tonight and Sunlay.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	57	64	Minneapolis	48	64
Bermuda	68	74	New Orleans.	72	82
Chicago	54	66	New York ..	58	70
Denver	48	76	Norfolk, Va..	66	80
Helena, Mont.	32	48	Philadelphia.	62	72
Jacksonville..	70	84	St. Louis ..	58	72
Kansas City..	62	74	San Francisco	52	62
Los Angeles..	56	66	Washington..	60	78
Miami, Fla...	80	84			

A—8 a. m. May 11.
B—Maximum May 10.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 7:10 p. m.; height, 8.1 feet.
Sunday, 7:27 a. m.; height, 8.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:23 p. m.

★ ★ ★

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Partly cloudy; maximum temperature 75 degrees above zero; minimum 51 above.

Connecticut State Warns Students On 'March on Storrs'

STORRS, Conn., May 11 (AP)—Connecticut State College students were advised today against "any foolish" action by the Connecticut Campus, undergraduate publication, as representatives of 26 colleges made ready for a march on Storrs as a protest against the edict banning antimilitary activities on the campus.

In a special editorial written in anticipation of the student march, the weekly editorial said:

"Let's forget any thought of mass action and turn the whole idea into a good-will sightseeing tour."

Plans for the march on the Connecticut college campus, slated for Monday, were made by representatives of 26 eastern colleges after the trustees of Connecticut State adopted a resolution threatening with removal any student or member of the faculty who participates in antimilitary activities on the campus.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Chicken Registry Opens For Detection of Theft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPSFIELD, Mass., May 11—As a protective measure for farmers against wholesale thefts of chickens from their coops, the State Department of Public Safety, in co-operation with the State Department of Agriculture, this week, issued notice that poultrymen wherever located, register their birds at the nearest barracks of state troopers, where numbers and letters will be allotted, to be stamped under the left wing of the flock.

The plan was suggested some weeks ago by troopers at the Topsfield barracks, after they had been baffled by a series of raids on chicken coops, because the farmers were unable to identify their individual birds. Though many trucks transporting poultry over the Newburyport Turnpike and adjacent roads were stopped, troopers declared they were unable to present proof of theft.

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Byrd Says He Turned Hermit Solely to Study the Weather

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's most vivid recollection of the four solitary months he spent in a snow-heaped antarctic hut is of the silence that surrounded him.

"The silence was striking," he told reporters as he steamed up the Potomac River on the Bear of Oakland. "In the woods a person thinks it is silent, but here there was no life of any kind. No noise.

"The snow? It was up to the top of my shack. I got my exercise by keeping it shoveled away. I had an oil stove."

"What was the purpose of this isolation, Admiral?"

"I went to the interior to make a study of the weather conditions on the coast. I had regular weather bureau instruments and kept a continuous record of the velocity and direction of the winds and the temperature.

Kept Running Record

"I kept a continuous record. The weather was colder there than on the coast.

"How far away was it? 123 miles by trail, about 110 straight south of Little America. The thousands of recordings that I made have to be studied yet.

"The shack seemed to be right under the aurora astralis. Sometimes these lights, which are the southern equivalent of the aurora borealis, would form an arc, marvelously beautiful, in the sky. Again they would form a straight line."

"What did I think, what philosophy did I work out for myself? Well, all the urgencies of modern civilization take the mind off the realities. We live in a world of illusion. I am not certain but that is a good thing that we do.

Good to Lose Reality

"It is sometimes a good thing to lose reality but I don't believe in continued seclusion."

"You know it doesn't get above freezing in the antarctic. The temperatures range from 30 above to 80 below.

"We used to think that the only animal life in the antarctic was the Emperor penguins, but we found that there were bugs in the snow. Melted pools of ice in the mountains were found to have bugs in them. We don't know just what they are yet; they are being studied.

"Of course, the sea is teeming with life—fish, whales, penguin and seals along the coast. We found that a few of the seals stay under the ice in the winter. They have holes through it.

Earth Bombed by Meteors

"Conditions were good for observing meteors. The atmosphere was so clear that we could see thousands more meteors than scientists can here. We found that the earth is being continually bombarded by millions more meteors than had been thought.

"The radio occasionally was affected by electric conditions, particularly the aurora australis. The magnetic fields were studied and their effect upon the compass. We observed the cosmic ray a couple of thousand miles farther south than anyone had before.

"We studied and mapped the bottom of the ocean in many new areas with depth-finding apparatus. We found that Little America was over between 1300 and 1400 feet of water.

Ice 9000 Feet Thick

"In measurements of ice, we found that the thickness varies from a few feet to between 8000 and 9000 feet near the pole.

"We found trees and fossils within 180 miles of the pole where there is not a blade of grass. In windswept places in the mountains we found petrified leaves."

He halted for a moment, then went on.

"I think we should learn more about this earth that we live in. It seems to me just as important as studying the stars."

"Are you going back, Admiral?"

"I won't talk about going back now. I've got enough of it for a while."

France and Italy Discuss Air Record

(Continued from Page 1)

nary preparations proceeding on this basis.

In official circles here it is thought probable that even if German objections prevent materialization of the air convention as it was envisaged in the London security proposals, an accord will ultimately be signed linking Britain and France, Britain and Belgium, Belgium and France, and France and Italy. This accord would then be left open for adherence by the Reich whenever it was ready to enter any European system of collective security.

It is the Franco-Italian angle of this Air Locarno that General Denain will discuss during his 10-day visit to Rome. In addition to this, he will elaborate a program of close Franco-Italian collaboration in the field of commercial aviation. The broad lines of this plan have already been established in recent conversations in Paris between General Denain and Gen. Aldo Pellegrini, director of Civil Aviation in Italy. A direct passenger air line from Paris to Rome is only one of the developments expected to emerge from this commercial co-operation.

In the realm of military aviation also, the French Minister of Air will continue and complete plans for a more intimate technical collaboration between the two countries. Conferences in Paris some time ago between General Valli and General Denain have already initiated a plan by which the two army air staffs work in close collaboration and this technical co-operation is now to be carried still further.

Bank Receivers Face Ousting in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., May 11—Receivers of all closed banks in Connecticut are turned out of office and the State Bank Commissioner made receiver in their stead by the terms of a bill that both branches of the Connecticut General Assembly adopted this week.

Backed by two Democratic senators, members of a minority party, the bill swept through on a wave of enthusiasm. In the smashing vote that both houses gave the bill could be detected the protests that have gone up from the depositors of 16 banks now closed in Connecticuut against large fees for bank receivers.

Early Dropping Of All Short-Haul Rail Lines Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

England's perplexing transportation problems.

Replete with tables and original graphical presentations, the report is preliminary to the announcement of the complete investigation to be released in bulletin form shortly. It is the result of more than a year of careful observations into all angles of rail service. Some of the committee members are Claude H. Swain, Public Service Commission; Daniel H. Dickinson, chief engineer of the state highway department; former Gov. Rolland H. Spaulding, member of the New England Railroad Committee; Martin L. Lindahl, department of economics at Dartmouth College, and Capt. Charles F. Bowen of the State Planning Commission.

Change in Attitude

The report revealed a change in the almost general hostility of public officials toward the truck and motorbus throughout New England. The feeling has been widely expressed that local railroads would be speedily wiped out should the truck and bus obtain a free rein. The committee's attitude is taken to indicate a New England trend to accept the motorbus as an "ally" of the rails in the orderly development of a sound transportation system for the six-state region.

"New England's fight," the committee stated, "is not to maintain obsolete lines in operation, but to abandon these lines as fast as practical in order to concentrate on the development and improvement of profitable transportation facilities."

The committee referred to the miles of alleged obsolete rail lines operated, it was said, for the convenience of an influential few. These lines were described as incurring losses constituting a heavy drain upon railroad revenues obtained through profitable operations. Elimination of short-haul losses, the committee believed, would speed recovery on the railroads.

Attack on Problems

Viewing the future of all railroad passenger service in New England as precarious at best, the committee indicated that the preservation of the railroads depends upon an open-minded attack against transportation problems to benefit the many rather than to permit a few to stand in the way of necessary changes.

The committee considered the greatest handicap of the rails as their failure to recognize that they were not "the" transportation medium but only one of several transportation agencies. This alleged stubborn attitude, the committee felt, resulted in the failure of the rails to "sell" themselves to the public through programs of modernization.

In New Hampshire alone, the committee revealed a railroad passenger shrinkage of 69 per cent between 1925 and 1933. Compared to this drop, passenger service, for which the railroads continued to pay, declined only 41 per cent.

Byrd Declares Glory Is Shared by All

(Continued from Page 1)

greeting; "I salute you, Dick."

Later there was a dinner and reception given by the National Geographic Society which co-operated in sending the expedition to Little America. While the Admiral told the society that it would be some time before full results of the scientific observations would be known, he reported the following:

Measurement of the thickness of the ice sheet in a region still in the grasp of an ice age, in some spots reaching a depth of nearly two miles.

Discovery of a land area as large as the combined Atlantic seaboard states from Maine to Georgia.

Antarctica One Continent

Mapping by ship and airplane of a large hitherto blank area as part of the Pacific Ocean.

Investigation of the cosmic ray 2000 miles farther south than has ever been attempted before.

Discovery that "many thousands more meteors strike the earth's atmosphere than was formerly suspected."

Settlement of the fact that there is only one continent, not two, at the bottom of the earth.

From the hands of Gilbert Grosvenor, president of the Geographic Society, Admiral Byrd received a scroll lauding him as a "pioneer of a new era of exploration" because of his use of the airplane, radio and many other modern inventions. He already possesses two medals awarded by the society, with which he has been associated 10 years.

Struck by the Silence

The Admiral's hair was much grayer than when he sailed from Norfolk 18 months ago. Some of his friends thought they observed in him more mellow characteristics as a result of his long solitary virgil beneath the eternal snows. The absolute silence was the most striking thing about the vigil, he observed.

"It was different from the silence of the woods, because in the woods you find some living creatures."

He said he spent a large part of his time reading.

"I must have read 85 books," he declared, "everything from detective and adventure stories to works of philosophy."

Hundreds of people lined the river's bank at the Washington navy yard when President Roosevelt drove up at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and Admiral Byrd stepped from the Bear, which had been nosing its way leisurely up the Potomac the last two days.

Reports Safe Return

The Admiral's starched white naval uniform was a far cry from the fur parkas he and his men wore in the antarctic. Without introduction, he stepped forward and informed the President of the safe return of the Second Byrd Antarctic Expedition, pointing out that with "unselfish and good work" of his men a 22-point program had been completed and four times as much scientific knowledge brought back as before. "A couple of years at Little America leaves no doubt in one's mind that 'Big America' is a grand and glorious place to come back to," he declared.

In his welcome President Roosevelt said in part:

"It is no small thing to have filled in another large portion of the map of the world which had hitherto been a blank.

Interested in Weather

"It is an equally great achievement to have added valuable information in at least 22 separate branches of science. I have been especially interested in the meterological data obtained by you and by your comrades in that antarctic continent in which storms and weather changes originate, storms and changes that make themselves felt in many portions of the civilized and inhabited globe.

"To have carried these ship comrades to a dangerous outpost, to have developed your exploratory and scientific work through many months under the most trying of conditions, and to have brought them safely home to their country and to their friends is an achievement of which the whole nation is proud."

Soviet Press Seeks Chinese Red Links

(Continued from Page 1)

newspaper articles have been printed in Moscow in recent months which show that Soviet scholars have a more detailed knowledge of Chinese Communism than students elsewhere, even in China itself.

Soviets Cautious

If Chinese Communists can establish a strong base in Kansu, they are in direct touch for the first time with the Russians, who frankly describe them as potential leaders of the strongest mass revolutionary movement outside of Russia, and would violate their reiterated pledges if they failed to support them.

Not only on such grounds, but as a matter of realistic policy the Russians would welcome a strong Chinese Communist base in northeast China. They would have good reason to hope that from this base a revolutionary movement might extend through all China's northern territories, developing strong ties of friendship between the Soviets and these peoples.

This would provide a powerful weapon in the struggle between Russia on the one hand and on the other Japan and General Chiang, who is repeatedly described in the Soviet official press as a Japanese agent and the enemy of the Chinese people.

But the Russians have had enough experience in Chinese affairs to know that they must move cautiously. They do not care to endanger their friendly ties with feudal war lords in Sinkiang and with Outer Mongolian chieftains by premature assistance to a Chinese Communist invasion.

They are likely to adopt a policy of watchful waiting until the Communist movement shows evidence of genuine and far-reaching success in the North. When or if that time comes, there is little doubt that the Soviets once more will intervene actively in Chinese affairs.

Counsel Notes 42 'Errors' In Hauptmann Jury Charge

BLAIRSTOWN, N. J., May 11 (AP)—Defense Counsel Egbert Rosecrans disclosed today that 42 of the 193 causes for reversal of the conviction and death sentence of Bruno Richard Hauptmann for the slaying of the Lindbergh baby, are "errors" in Justice Thomas W. Trenchard's charge to the jury.

No defendant has ever successfully appealed a verdict in the court of Justice Trenchard, who is the oldest justice of New Jersey's Supreme Court, in point of service. Twenty of Hauptmann's 42 exceptions to the charge concern the instructions of the court to the jury, and the remainder deal with the court's refusal to charge as requested by defense counsel.

To Give Dance Recital

Pauline Chellis, Who Will Appear With Her Dance Group Next Wednesday Evening, in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, Under the Auspices of the Spanish Club of Harvard College.

What's Going On In the Arts

Herbert Witherspoon

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—With the sudden passing of Herbert Witherspoon, the future direction of the Metropolitan Opera was once more the topic of dominant interest in music circles today.

Paul D. Cravath, chairman of opera's board of directors, was expected within the next few days to call a meeting to consider a successor to Mr. Witherspoon who, but a few weeks ago, had succeeded Giulio Gatti-Casazza as general manager of the world-famous "Met." Mr. Witherspoon, who had intended to sail with his wife for Europe today, had completed the preliminary announcement of the 1935-36 season.

Until the selection of a successor, these plans will be carried on by the two assistant general managers, Edward Ziegler and Edward Johnson, the Canadian tenor.

Mr. Witherspoon was the leading basso at the Metropolitan during the era of Caruso and Geraldine Farrar, singing 25 leading roles during the seasons from 1908 to 1916. He sang the role of Titurel in "Parsifal" on his first appearance, and soon thereafter was accepted as one of the leading Wagnerian singers of his time.

Born in Buffalo, N. Y., July 21, 1873, his first important singing was as a member of the Yale University Glee Club. Graduated in 1895, he studied drawing and painting at the Yale art school, meantime continuing his study of singing. He studied in New York, London, Paris, Berlin and Munich, and his teachers included Dubulle, G. P. Lamperti, Sir Henry Wood, Max Treumann, Walter Hall, Capoul, Bouhy and Anton Fuchs.

He made his operatic debut as Ramfis in "Aida" with Henry W. Savage's Castle Square Opera Company in 1898.

Museum Drawing Classes

THE annual exhibition of the drawing classes for children at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is on view in the special exhibition galleries. Drawings, water colors, designs, sketches and modeled figures comprise a display which is enjoyable and informing. With successive years of observation, one seems to cultivate a habit of expecting improvements and innovations. It is unfair to expect the rising generation to treat us to limitless surprises. There is invariably a large measure of talent manifest in young people; even those who are untutored reveal it. Our annual observation probably relates more to teaching methods and the manner in which youthful creative play with brush and colors is transformed into artistic expression.

That the child is a malleable object in the hands of his teacher is noticeable, for some of the children exhibit more freedom than others; some exercise more discipline; some give way to sentimentalities which are traditionally associated with the youthful; a few show the benefit of association with museum treasures, though often the kinship is most superficial.

We judge from the pictures that those who are taught to copy are the least interesting, and that those whose vision is trained by observation directly from life yield the best results. There are sketches dashed off in a few moments, remarkable for the fact that they catch the salient line, the bulky mass and the character of motion. And while the young students capture their subjects, they think of the quality of line, the modulations, the gradations which contribute to quality of characterization. The outstanding student at the Museum is Victor Sindoni, who has long sinced passed the stage of "bright and talented child." He is growing up. During this dangerous age many young people lose their talent in art, or grow indifferent. Mr. Sindoni however matures artistically with years, his drawing has a heightened quality; it achieves complexity, movement and dynamics. If his instructors have helped him gain this end, their efforts are certainly well repaid. D. A.

Collars of Men Wilt at Banquet In Byrd's Honor

(Continued from Page 1)

Reporter—Batteries froze? Did you use wet batteries?

Grimminger—No, you see there's liquid in the dry cells in a flashlight, and they always freeze after about an hour when it's really cold. The anemometer—that's what you measure the wind with— it stopped when we had the big blow. Got to going too fast, I guess, and the oil got too thin. It registered 60.

Reporter—You said 60?

It Was Still Cold

Grimminger—Yeah, 60 miles an hour. I had to shinny up and fix it.

Reporter—Was it cold?

Grimminger — Yeah, that was kinda cold. I had to shinny up a 15-foot pole. Temperature was about 60.

Reporter—Below?

Grimminger—Yeah, below.

Reporter—I don't seem to feel so warm. Was the food good?

Grimminger—It was good, wasn't it, Bert?

Albert M. Ellefsen (on the other side of the reporter)—yah, it vas goot. It vas a goot yob. I like the vinter, the snow, the ice. I'm going back to Norway, then in two, t'ree months I vill be back in Labrador.

It Was York, York, York

Reporter—Isn't it kind of monotonous?

Ellefsen—Ach, no, it is york, york, york—but it's a good yob. I vent mit no pay, understand? I luff it. No business to worry about, no vimmin, no troubles. You here all had troubles. We had only york. Und fresh meat every day.

Reporter—Gosh, how you eat, Mr. Eilefsen! How did you get fresh meat?

Grimminger—Oh, Bert means it was all buried in the snow. It was frozen stiff, just like fresh meat. We had fresh milk, too.

Reporter—Frozen?

"Iceberg," the Calf

Grimminger—No, cows. We had a couple of live ones. One of them had a calf down there; they called it "Iceberg"; never knew what grass was. You see, we had the best equipped expedition that ever went into the ice: airplanes, tractors, radio, milk. Movies three times a week. But that long night was bad.

Eilefsen—Yah, dat night vas bad.

Reporter—I wanted to ask you about that: How did it affect you? No light at all, I mean.

Grimminger—It was bad, but we had to take wind measurements every day. No time off at all.

Eilefsen—Yah, I made a dog sled; complete, everything; it is a lovely yob.

All Night—Four Months

Reporter—How long did it take?

Eilefsen—How long? Oh, all the night.

Reporter—All night?

Eilefsen—Yah, four monts. We had night for four monts.

Reporter—It must have been cold! I mean, it must have been really cold.

Grimminger—Two years away; why, when we left they had prohibition. Lots of changes here now. Everything's wrapped up now in this cellophane for instance. It's good to see a real drug store again, too; in New Zealand they just have "chemist shops."

Strong for Byrd

Reporter—Is Byrd a good leader; I mean, is he a good leader?

Grimminger and Ellefsen (together)—Swell! Yah! Splendid! Goot!

Reporter—Well, glad to have met you. It must have been cold down there; gee, it really must have been cold!

Extract from speech of Rear Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd at Constitution Hall, last night:

"They have stuck by me, these volunteers of the Little America detachment, through thick and thin. My own contribution was small, just as one of the 56, and I do not deserve to be singled out. They have stood by me whether I have been right or wrong, and I would not be human if I did not feel very keenly about that."

Chicago Relief Fund Of $1,200,000 Is Raised

CHICAGO, May 11 (AP)—Robert J. Dunham, chairman of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, told the Cook County Board yesterday that the commission had gathered together $1,200,000 from various funds, previously allocated to the State, which, he said, would be sufficient to care for relief needs of the 1,200,000 unemployed in the State until next Wednesday.

Mr. Dunham made the announcement at a meeting of the Board, called to consider the plight of Cook County's 620,000 relief clients after the $1,200,000 raised last week by a bond issue was exhausted.

Rearmament Has Stage Center In Security Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

tween the Austrian Chancellor and the Italian Premier has emphasized the fact that Italy, although fundamentally opposed to the Hapsburg return to the Austrian throne wouldn't veto a monarchist restoration if that were the only way to avert "Anschluss."

On the other hand, Italy's changed attitude towards the Little Entente, which is strongly opposed to the Hapsburg restoration, seems to have somewhat altered Italy's position in the matter. The Little Entente appears now to be insisting that either during or before the Danubian Conference a joint statement by interested countries should be issued reaffirming that the question of the Hapsburg restoration should not be regarded as an internal problem of Austria, but one of international interest. In this case the conclusion of a pact of noninterference in Austrian affairs would not prevent the Little Entente from continuing in their present policy towards the Hapsburg question.

The discussions at Villa Antinori so far have been devoted to a general survey of the European situation with particular reference to the problems affecting Italy and Austria. The agreement already existing between these two countries on all major questions of common interest would have made superfluous this frank exchange of views but Premier Benito Mussolini, wishing to stress once more the friendship that unites Italy and Austria, has availed himself of the opportunity offered by Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's stay in Florence to pay him a visit and re-examine the entire situation.

It would also appear that the question of the Hapsburg restoration was fully discussed, although the outcome of the conversation on this particular point is unknown.

Roosevelt Takes Chiefs to Powwow

(Continued from Page 1)

by coincidence, and without consultation with the President.

Chairman Jones's salient passages were:

"The few billions that the Government has expended in relief measures, including the new $4,000,000,000 public works and relief authorization, will not be an unbearable burden, not even the $2,000,000,000 additional that it seems likely that Congress may add in payment of the adjusted service certificates to the veterans.

"It appears entirely possible that Congress may override a presidential veto of this measure. But, after all, we voluntarily assumed the debt 10 years ago, and paying it now is merely anticipating by 10 years something that must at all events be paid.

"True, if the full amount of the bill is authorized, it will be anticipating a payment without reduction of unearned interest. I am not sure but that it will be worth this extra cost to get this issue settled and out of politics.

"Of course, we cannot go on indefinitely authorizing expenditures in large amounts without levying taxes to pay them; and, like it or not, this is exactly what Congress should do. The bills must be paid and taxes levied to pay them."

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Full Inquiry Asked On British Armaments

The second of two special articles on the weight of British public opinion behind the present Arms Inquiry in London.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Determination by the British public that there shall be no whitewashing of the Royal Commission's inquiry into the private manufacture of arms is undoubtedly at the back of the searching questions asked by some of the shareholders at Vickers' annual general meeting here.

One shareholder, for instance, referred to the private letters read out at the American Senate Inquiry. She was Mrs. G. E. C. Catlin, better known as Miss Vera Brittain, the novelist. Mrs. Catlin said she thought it would be to the benefit of all if these letters could be published in full in order to dispel suspicions in the United States. Thus, she said, it had been stated at the American Inquiry that on July 30, 1932, Commander Sir Charles W. Craven, R.N., Managing Director of Works and Shipyards of Vickers-Armstrongs, wrote to the President of the American Electric Boat Company: "May I suggest that even in code it is better not to mention any names of ships as I am afraid that such telegrams might get into the hands of our clients and it would be awkward if they asked me about our agreement with you."

"Please Explain"

Americans put it to her, Mrs. Catlin went on, that Vickers had been giving information to the American Government which they did not want our Government to know about. What, she asked the Chairman, "is the fair interpretation of this?"

The Chairman replied that he could not "at this stage tell what really happened between Sir Charles and the Electric Boat Company. Sir Charles," he added, "will undoubtedly have to give evidence before the Royal Commission."

Several interesting questions were asked by Major J. E. Marston, another shareholder. In the first place, he asked for "a categorical denial of the insinuations which have been freely made that Vickers are responsible for inaugurating and prolonging the Chaco War." He asked because "it was clearly stated in the American Senate Inquiry that one Luis Aubry was Vickers' agent in South America. Further it was clearly proved from his letters to his other employers—the Electric Boat Company—that he attempted to influence the Peruvian government in most reprehensible fashion and in general went about stirring up trouble in South America. The shareholders have a right to know," Major Marston continued, "that Aubry is no longer an agent of the company." There was no answer.

And More "No Answer"

Major Marston also asked what was Vickers' interest "by agreement or by capital participation" in foreign arms firms. No answer.

In reply to a further question, the chairman explained that Vickers' Spanish Factory, the Placenda de las Armas Company, "merely manufactures for the Spanish Government."

Major Marston: "Would it not be possible for the company to avoid an arms embargo imposed by England by having prohibited arms manufactured in Vickers' factory in Spain?" No answer.

"What interest, if any, have Vickers in the Italian Terni works, in the Polish Société Polonaise de Matériel de Guerre, and in the Roumanian Resita works." No answer.

Other questions dealt with a secret shareholders' deputation which interviewed the Chairman on June 8 of last year, following the 1934 annual general meeting. On October 29, a report was agreed upon. Mr. Ronald Kidd, a shareholder asked whether the obligation of secrecy accepted by the deputation still applied to the report and to the verbatim notes taken by the deputation. The Chairman said it had been agreed that nothing should be published. "On many points," he continued, "we were able to satisfy you." Mr. Kidd: "Yes, but one point was left in an unsatisfactory position. You have a summary of Vickers' investments, and reference was made to the values of five different firms—one being Vickers-Schneider. It is explicitly stated in your summary that no company called Vickers-Schneider exists or has ever existed. I feel it reveals an unsatisfactory state of records of the firm that after four months had elapsed between the receipt of the deputation and the issue of the agreed report it had apparently not been ascertained at Somerset House that there is an agreement—here's a copy—the fourth schedule of which lists five different companies and one of them, number four, is Vickers-Schneider, with your signature and the common seal of Vickers and Vickers-Armstrongs."

The Agreement

The agreement referred to was between Vickers and Vickers-Armstrongs, made on January 3, 1928. The fourth schedule reads, "The benefit of all agreements and arrangements entered into by the vendors for rendering technical services to others in connection with armaments, but subject to the obligations binding upon the vendors in respect thereof, including agreements and arrangements with the following companies: Sociedad Española de Construccion Naval, Kabushiki Kwaisha Nihon Neikosho (Japan Steel Works), S.A. Acieries et Domaines de Resita, Vickers-Schneider, and Terni Company."

The chairman explained that there was a proposal for setting up a company of that kind a great many years ago in conjunction with Schneider, "but the whole thing fell through. The company never materialized. There never was such a company."

The Rev. Mr. How: "Since the last meeting, the Clergy Pensions Institution, up to last year a very large shareholder in Vickers, sent a delegation to some of the directors, as the result of allegations in this room, and the result is that the institution has sold out its entire holding."

The Chairman: "I am sorry Clergy Pensions Fund has lost a good investment." This investment, it is understood, was made 40 years ago, and amounted to $50,000.

Another shareholder: "May we see the secret deputation's memo?"

The Chairman: "If Miss Rathbone agrees, certainly."

A shareholder: "But not for publication?"

Chairman: "We parted in quite a friendly way."

Miss Rathbone: "I don't think we should have any objection to publishing it, but I should be very sorry to press you to do so."

Mr. Kidd: "Yes; you answered all our questions in a very frank and friendly way, but please don't think you have cleared up all our doubts. I think we have left the whole question of Vickers' agent and The Times correspondent in a most unsatisfactory state."

Chairman: "I quite admit you were not satisfied on that point. I will now put the resolution."

In his presidential address, Gen. Sir Herbert Lawrence said Vickers "welcomed the Government's inquiry as it should provide an opportunity to dispel misconceptions which exist regarding the conduct of armament firms." He also offered to let the Royal Commission "see any papers they like."

Japan's Brain Trust Hasn't One Professor

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, May 11

JAPAN has set up a "brain trust" without a single college professor on it and designed primarily to further the life of the Okada Cabinet.

Composed of 15 councilors, the "National Policy Council" is expected to have little or no influence on foreign affairs. The army and navy are not represented on the council and policies of national defense will not come under the reach of its activities. Domestic and political problems will receive the group's attention.

Among the councilors are former Premier Viscount Makoto Saito and Baron Tatsuo Yamamoto, former Home Minister.

Oklahoma Allows Slot Machines As Source of Taxation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 11—In its search for more revenues for the general fund of the state government, the Oklahoma Legislature has just passed a bill to license and tax slot machines and marble board games; a gambling measure which several groups already have denounced.

Since the Legislature did not pass the bill with the emergency clause attached, it will not become effective for 90 days from time of adjournment of the Legislature, which was on April 30. Gov. E. W. Marland did not sign the bill, but permitted it to become a law without his signature by sending it to the Secretary of State.

Opponents of the law already have begun to talk plans for a referendum, to be taken to the people in the next general or special election with the purpose of repealing the law.

Inventions Show Opens at Turin

TURIN, Italy, May 12 (AP)—Sightseers by the literal thousands found themselves transported into a wonderland bounded only by the dimensions of their imaginations yesterday as Turin opened its first inventions exposition.

The exposition, opened by the Duke of Bergamo, is housed in the Graf Palace. Under direction of Italian Government officials, it will run until June 11.

More than 1000 exhibits of machines which have made modern civilization what it is are on display, among them all the instruments which Guglielmo Marconi has used in his electrical and radio developments.

Many of the exhibits show the other side of modern civilization—the destructive side. These are war inventions submitted by the army, navy and air ministries. They illustrate with gruesome force the possibilities of land and sea artillery, bombs, torpedoes, gas and tank warfare.

Unemployed Riot In Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 11 (AP)—Rioting hoodlums, driven to cover by the batons of 200 reserve policemen, today left in their wake two-score broken, looted store fronts and a badly-crippled light and power system.

It was impossible to estimate immediately the damage wrought by the crowd of more than 900 jobless who scurried through the city's main thoroughfares last night.

The disorderly crowd was drifting gradually from the city late last night when the entire community was plunged into darkness. The mob had been rioting several hours and the regular police force, augmented by 200 reserves, had about gained the upper hand when the current from the city's electric power plant was suddenly shut off.

Vandalism and thieving began again, under the cover of darkness, and it was nearly midnight before the united towns subsidiary power system was cut into the lines of the city plant and a semblance of order restored.

The unemployed were told, during a mass meeting earlier in the day, that the Commission Government refused to discuss their situation with a committee representing those out of work. They had asked the Government to recognize such a committee and give it the right to supply labor for the public works projects. They sought the divorce of the recruiting of labor from the relief department.

The Government, which has clashed with civilians over public works programs several times during the past three years, said control must remain with the Department of Public Works.

Life Imprisonment For Greek Rebels

ATHENS, May 11 (AP)—Thirty-three naval officers, all but two of whom have fled the country since the recent unsuccessful revolt, today were sentenced to death by a naval court-martial but President Alexander Zaimas commuted to life imprisonment the sentences of the two who appeared for trial in person.

The two, Papazoglou and Trighyrakis, sat through the seventeen-hour session of the court-martial. The absentia death sentences of the 31 others remained in force.

Gamblers Consort With Gangsters

(Continued from Page 1)

headed for easy picking as in Oklahoma, where a permissive bill already has passed both branches of the Legislature, and in Wisconsin where somewhat similar legislation is pending.

It goes without saying that slot machines could not survive for a day without the sanction of local law enforcement authorities. Slot machines have to work in the open to catch their bulk trade in pool rooms, amusement halls and other types of hangouts.

Of all manner of organized gambling, these one-way cash registers have stirred up the greatest public resentment. It has public opinion "seeing red"—at least that portion that isn't tempted to shove a nickel, dime or quarter into an instrument, one of the like of which when seized some time ago was found to bear a manufacturer's printed notice pasted on the back: "Plug the holes gradually, but do not plug them all." In other words, rig the thing so as to minimize the player's chance of hitting the jackpot, but don't kill the goose that lays the silver tokens—for the owner.

There are two ways to combat the promoter of slot-machine gambling—show up the machines, expose them to the public for what they really are, and then destroy the machine. Mayor LaGuardia has set an example of the efficacy of both methods.

A 60-day police drive backed by sound political support wiped out the $100,000,000 racket in New York City. The campaign was more exciting than a three-ring circus. While Mayor LaGuardia was cracking the whip over pretenders to political protection inherited from preceding regimes, there were big doings on the midway.

In the basement corridor of the R. C. A. skyscraper, 50 machines in various stages of assembly displayed their cogwheel trickery before the astonished gaze of the public. An official in the district attorney's office fed 950 nickels into the greedy maw of one machine before it paid its relatively small winnings. Thirty-eight cents back on the dollar was the most any player got for his "investment" or amusement. Thousands of these machines are now rusting on the bottom of lower New York Bay.

Constant Watch Needed

Of course there's still more to New York's slot-machine cleanup than Mayor LaGuardia's spectacular cleanup. Will it last? That is the question people are asking. It is one thing to wipe out gambling, another thing to keep it out. Too many civic reforms are timed to a pre-election fuse or some conciliatory excuse or other. Whether the New York campaign is an exception remains to be seen. People are inclined to wait and see what steps the city authorities may take in other directions to co-ordinate their attack in a general cleanup of organized gambling.

Barely two months ago, a squad of police detectives closed in on a shabby printing establishment in New York City, seized 5,000,000 slips destined for an illicit East Side Italian lottery enterprise, and arrested one of the big "bankers" in a back-alley exit.

The Italian numbers racket rakes in $2,000,000 a year. And this is only one of a hundred similar numbers rackets which James J. Wilson, Assistant District Attorney of New York and special prosecutor of such gambling cases, says are going full tilt in the metropolitan area of New York.

Switch in Gang Activity

Policy emerged into prominence with repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Repeal was supposed to put an end to gangsters and their organized operations. Instead, the gangs merely "switched from booze to numbers."

J. Richard "Dixie" Davis, counsel for the alleged baron of the policy business, Arthur Flegenheimer, alias Dutch Schultz, testified at the inquiry into the policy and bail-bond rackets conducted by Paul Blanshard, Commissioner of Accounts of New York City, that the policy game handled an annual turnover of about $500,000,000.

In his recent survey in the magazine Today, Dayton Stoddart estimated the numbers racket operating in the principal cities of the United States rakes in more than $300,000,000 a year. Some observers, notably the social reform groups, fix the total policy play throughout the country in excess of $1,000,000,000 a year.

Policy gambling is a form of lottery. It is illegal in every state. Authorities in many cities contend that anti-gambling laws cannot be enforced. Others hold that the statutes are inadequate. One notable example is the situation which prevails in Washington, D. C., where authorities estimate the weekly policy at $200,000 of which the controlling gangsters pocket a fourth.

Loopholes in the Law

Possession of policy slips, taking of wagers or payment of prizes are not considered sufficient evidence of gambling under the present law. The district attorney ascribes the blame for this legal weakness to Congress for having neglected to enact the essential legislative safeguards.

One reason why policy attracts so many victims is that it is a fairly simple racket to operate. Usually a person can get in on the play by dropping in at the nearest tobacco store, barber shop, or some small neighborhood store in the dingy tenement districts. In many cities newsboys frequently peddle policy slips. The better chooses any number from 1 up to 1000 he wants to play, hands over his money, and gets his slip. The agent turns over the day's receipts to a collector who hands it in to the gang headquarters or "bank."

The winning number is selected from a prearranged source, usually from a combination of figures appearing in newspaper reports of the pari-mutuel payoff at a certain race track on the preceding day.

Some of these numbers rackets for a long time used the daily federal Treasury balance printed in most newspapers. An attempt was made to curb the numbers racket by suspending publication of Treasury figures. It didn't work. The "bankers" switched to clearing house figures, a daily pool of baseball scores, and eventually pari-mutuel race track figures. The Italian lottery in New York bases its pay-off number on the results of the national lottery drawings in Italy.

Campaign Fizzles Out

A campaign against policy gambling in New York was undertaken early this year by the Society for the Prevention of Crime, under the direction of Dr. George Drew Egbert, its president. With the help of Samuel Marcus, its legal counsel, the society amassed a raft of evidence against the wide-open numbers racket. Mr. Marcus was appointed special assistant district attorney to assist in laying evidence before the grand jury.

The campaign gave indications of being the biggest policy cleanup since the Seabury drive several years ago. But prospects for a decisive attack on the racket that raids the public of a half billion dollars a year are fizzling out.

Friction between the society and the district attorney's office has precipitated the revocation of Mr. Marcus's appointment as special assistant district attorney. The drive has reverted from decisive action to a war of words.

Only "Small Fry" Arrested

Repeated arrests of the "small fry," the gangsters' hirelings who distribute and collect the policy slips, while the "big shots" go unmolested, evoke the scorn of policy gambling's frustrated opponents.

Mr. Marcus charges instances where the gangs behind the policy racket have an understanding with police. He cites as evidence the discovery of "passes" distributed by policy racketeers to agents in stores where policy is played. Agents are instructed to show them to any police officer who might molest them.

Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine says: "Dutch Schultz could not have escaped arrest so long if he had not had protection."

Mr. Marcus backs up Dr. Egbert's viewpoint: "The police pass the buck to the courts, the courts pass it back again to the police, and the grand jury, guided by the district attorney, places the responsibility upon the courts and the lawyers."

Action in Philadelphia

Meanwhile Philadelphia has given New York and the country at large a timely demonstration of how to break up gangster-run gambling by civic teamwork. The drive had all the earmarks of an old-fashioned crusade in which press, police, district attorney, courts, local bar association and public-minded citizens all pulled together to put the skids under a racket that had exacted a toll of 30 murders and cleaned up over $3,000,000 within 18 months.

A local crime survey by the Philadelphia Inquirer was the spark that lighted the fuse under the most vociferous public protest against unbridled crime since the grand jury investigation of police vice alliances in 1928. A power behind the drive was Judge Horace Stern, presiding over special "numbers" courts, whose alertness and co-operation had much to do with the exposure of the "liaison" between lawyers and gambling racketeers.

One of the first things uncovered was that several attorneys were accepting retaining fees from illicit gambling promoters to represent any of their hirelings who might fall into the toils of the law. Six lawyers were disbarred last month in a decisive climax to a year's persistent efforts by the united law enforcement factions.

Centered on Main Gang

The reform forces do not lay claim to having scoured the city clean of gambling. They concentrated their efforts on the worst policy promoting gang, the so-called 69th Street Mob to which most of the violent crime was attributed. Public opinion is something more than a vacant stare to Philadelphia's organized supporters of law and order.

Here again, as in the case of the New York anti-slot machine drive, the closing of Chicago's 1600 illegal bookmaking joints, the gaming raids of Texas rangers and similarly widely-scattered drives, the question arises in the public mind as to whether or how these anti-gambling thrusts can hold the ground they have gained.

Constant overturning in city politics and its attendant instability in police control impede attempts to anchor constructive civic gains. One of the most important proposals for mitigating these obvious handicaps which has yet appeared is that encompassed in a bill the Association of Grand Jurors of New York County has introduced into the New York Legislature.

It is designed to ward off recurring waves of civic lawlessness and hold whatever ground is gained in breaking the underworld's grip on the public pocketbook and public morale. The bill calls for the establishment of a special grand jury which would sit for three months twice a year in every county of 1,000,000 population.

Publication of Reports

It would inquire into the misconduct of any city officer and act upon its own motion. The attorney general could be summoned before the special grand jury to examine witnesses and serve subpoenas. It would be empowered to make general findings and submit them to the court with such recommendations as it might care to make.

It would be authorized to recommend publication of whatever portion of such reports it might regard of public interests. All expenses in connection with the maintenance of the special grand jury would be a county charge.

Police, politics and courts could not escape the constant vigilance of such a potential guardian of the law, and passing on the blame would be a wasted gesture, in the opinion of its sponsors.

A district attorney could only serve the public, not shield violators of the law. In short, supporters of this measure believe it would not only close but guard the door against offenders of the law.

Political Racket Blamed For Big Share of Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 11—Saddling the "political racket" with responsibility for much present-day crime, Samuel Marcus of the New York Bar, in an address at the Brooklyn Law School last night, told a group of third-year students that "a contented state, or a peaceful city requires a life blood of liberty—not privilege, not rackets."

"In my view," said Mr. Marcus, who recently was special assistant district attorney investigating policy gambling in New York City, "the political racket is as much, if not more, responsible for crime than even the banker who avoided payment of his income tax or who sold inflated or valueless securities, or the employer who pays starvation wages, or the lawyer who defends policy players."

Responsibility to Society

"You are preparing to enter a profession," he said, "which is still noble, despite the fact that lawyers, and even judges, are in many places looked upon as parasites upon the body politic. Your ideal should be based upon the conception that in the study of law you must strive to obtain the kind of knowledge that will help you successfully bear the responsibility to your client, realizing at the same time your obligation to the community and society."

"The law and its practice is not an exact science," Mr. Marcus continued. "Evolution and change is a slow moving process. In my opinion it is best that fundamental changes are not hysterically speeded. The inertia of the bar, however, is well known."

Unfair Advantages

Quoting a statement of the presiding judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, first department, he read:

"It is entirely unethical . . . for an attorney to devise ways and means by which a client may evade the law and accomplish that which the law was designed to prevent. . . . Much of the criticism of the bar today is due to the fact that many persons and corporations of great wealth have been able to gain and to hold an undue advantage over not only their weaker competitors, but over the public through the sources of astute lawyers who can be retained only because the clients are able to pay them huge fees. We are told that there are lawyers of prominence and position who boast of their prowess in abtaining unjust decisions from the courts. . . . There are many men who practice as they would ply a trade. . . . Shysters by nature and shysters developed by their moral weakness under temptation are and will be in the law to the end of time. . . . They are a disgrace to the profession and a menace to the community. . . . The bar has been too tolerant of crookedness covered with the veneer of smartness."

"All of us carry responsibility for law observance and enforcement," Mr. Marcus declared. "Such responsibility is imposed by statute upon the lawyer, police and district attorney. Crime consists mainly of the individual known as the criminal client getting caught with the money and possessions of another. Vice consists of the failure of the criminal lawyer in getting his share, sometimes in failing to obtain long enough adjournments to afford sufficient time to separate his criminal client from his possessions. Failure of the lawyer, police and district attorney to carry out their responsibility also becomes criminal under certain conditions."

State Racing Board Gets Enlarged Power In Albany Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, May 11—Two bills affecting race-track gambling were passed by the 1935 Legislature and both of them became laws with the signature of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

One of the measures strikes out the minimum of $50,000 which the State Racing Commission may have for its expenses. An item of $85,000 is provided in the budget for this expense, however. Another gives the State Racing Commission enlarged power and authority and provides that each track shall pay to the state $25 a day for the privilege of running horses, instead of the $500 annual fee as heretofore.

Another section of the law provides that the National Steeplechase Association shall license all owners, trainers and jockeys at steeplechase races, subject to the rules of the State Racing Commission. The State is also empowered to exact at 15 per cent tax in addition to the admission price.

The Kleinfeld-Duffy bill which prohibited the transmission of "tips" on horse races died in the Senate Judiciary Committee, and the bill of Senator Jeremiah P. Twomey (D) of Brooklyn, which would legalize pari-mutuel betting to obtain revenues for the State, also died in committee, notwithstanding that much pressure was brought to bear on the lawmakers. The bill was the subject of one of the liveliest hearings of the whole legislative session.

Bills to establish lotteries to aid communities to pay some of the cost of unemployment relief, introduced by Senator Julius S. Berg (D) of the Bronx, also failed of passage, and a bill by Assemblyman James E. Stephens, Negro Democratic member from one of the Harlem districts, to clean up the Harlem policy racket failed to come out of the judiciary committee in the lower House.

Warrant for Martin Insull

TORONTO, May 11 (AP)—A warrant for the arrest of Martin J. Insull, former Chicago utilities magnate now living in Orillia, Ont., was issued yesterday by Justice J. A. Hope.

Aerial War Game Reported on Way To Wider Effort

HONOLULU, May 11 (AP)—Hints of even more amazing aerial operations came from high naval sources today while the Navy's great armada of 46 seaplanes continued its unprecedented secret maneuvers somewhere in the Pacific west of Hawaii.

Reports were that 450 aircraft would take part, but amplification was not forthcoming here, nor would naval officials at Washington comment.

The aircraft are aboard surface vessels of the fleet now maneuvering under simulated wartime conditions in a great triangular area in the Pacific bounded by the Aleutian Islands on the north, the western seaboard of the United States on the east and Hawaii on the south.

Sketchy preliminary announcements concerning the maneuvers indicated that planes aboard three huge carriers would figure conspicuously in the war games.

So effective, meanwhile, was a censorship clamped down upon the movement of the 46-plane patrol, that Honolulu was without even a hint as to its whereabouts, although navy officials said frankly they knew what the planes were doing.

It was pointed out that the aircraft were of utmost importance to the present activities of the fleet and that to acquaint a mythical enemy with their operations would destroy their effectiveness.

It was assumed that the flying armada was carrying out its mission without a hitch.

How serious the simulated warfare is has been felt by several officers who have been reprimanded by radio during the last few days by superior officers for inadvertent admissions concerning operations of ships and planes which became public.

The radios of all ships are tuned to catch any information of the opposite side, hence the slightest leak might well be turned to the advantage of one side or the other.

New Fast Heavy Cruisers Prominent in War Games

WITH THE U. S. FLEET IN PACIFIC MANEUVERS, May 11 (AP)—The real power in the fast-striking, raiding force of Vice-Admiral Arthur Japy Hepburn streaking down from Alaskan waters comprises America's newest warships, the heavy cruisers. He has four divisions, 13 all told.

Five of these most recent additions to the navy are of the Minneapolis class, the Minneapolis, Astoria, New Orleans, Tuscaloosa and San Francisco, which have some secret improvements over the two of the Portland class, the Portland and Indianapolis.

The seven are known as the 10,000-ton treaty cruisers, the most powerful warships that can be constructed under the present naval treaties.

There have nine 8-inch rifles in three turrets, eight 5-inch rifles, 10 smaller guns and a number of machine guns.

The six other heavy cruisers are of the 9,000-ton type, with 3½-inch armor. They are the Pensacola, Houston, Chester, Louisville, Chicago and Northampton. The Pensacola carries ten 8-inch guns, four 5-inch rifles, and two three-pounders, while the others have nine 8-inch turret guns, four 5-inch anti-aircraft, two three-pounders and eight machine guns.

All of the navy cruisers have a speed of some 33 knots, the fastest main battery ships in the fleet, are 600 feet long, each carrying four airplanes, a crew of 612 officers and men, engines in excess of 100,000 horsepower and radius of action in excess of 13,000 miles.

In addition to their missions as scouts, these cruisers are designed for war missions as commerce destroyers and guards for convoys of merchant vessels carrying troops and supplies. Their torpedoes are useful weapons against the dreadnoughts and their guns of great value in breaking up attacks by groups of destroyers and light craft.

Gates' Party Pay Fines And Japan Lets Them Go

TOKYO, May 11 (AP)—W. S. Gates, retired United States naval lieutenant held at Giran, Formosa, on charges of violation of maritime law and suspected espionage, was freed yesterday after paying a fine of 200 yen (approximately $57) on the maritime law violation count.

Also freed, after paying a similar fine, were Mr. Gates' companions on a South Sea treasure hunt, H. C. Wrede, a German, and Gene Rubin, a Russian. The three were detained when they landed from a German ketch on the north coast of Formosa.

Methodists Urge Opposition to U. S. War Preparation

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 11—Pleading for United States entry into the Permanent Court of International Justice and declaring for "total and universal disarmament," the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is today on record for active opposition to "the militaristic program of the Roosevelt Administration," finding in it indication that "the United States is getting ready for war."

With 200 ministers affirming, the conference, meeting at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church here yesterday, called on workers and professional men for "organized resistance to war and preparation for war" and for an end to the manufacture and transport of munitions and other material essential in the conduct of war, demanding the elimination of "all profit without qualification" from war preparations.

The sanction and support of the church must be withheld from the Roosevelt program of "extraordinary military and naval budgets, plans and preparations for mobilizing industry and manpower," it declared.

"It is not justifiable to use taxpayers' money for the war machine when millions are without adequate food, clothing and shelter," the report asserts. "To deny any boy or girl an adequate educational preparation for life, when we have billions of dollars to waste on the god of war is anti-Christian and anti-social."

The conference also condemned compulsory military training "in a free country run for free people," and asked that, where students having conscientious scruples against military drill in institutions have been suspended for refusal to participate, they "should be immediately reinstated and permitted to continue their studies."

In addition, it maintains that "no person is to be denied citizenship simply because he refuses to bear arms."

With regard to United States entry into the World Court, the report holds that "to stand aloof any longer and allow public opinion to be swayed by one or two demagogues, or by a chain of newspapers, is a disgrace to our intelligence and a stumbling block to the peace of the world."

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Women of the Trail

Along the Route of What Is Now Termed the Mohawk Trail Through the Berkshires, Many Women Helped to Make the World Better

Tours to Homes of Famous New England Women
Sixth of 12 Articles

By Henry Edison Williams

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Mohawk Trail, as an official stretch of highway, is only 37 miles long. As a popular, but unofficial, designation for an automobile route across the state of Massachusetts, it stretches to approximately 140 miles. But as a scenic thread, stitching together the fabric of historic Massachusetts womanhood, it stretches beyond mileage into the long trail of years.

Officially and traditionally the Mohawk Trail reaches from Greenfield to North Adams, Mass., over the Hoosac, or Florida, Mountain. Over this natural highway bands of Mohawks and Pocumtuck braves from the Connecticut Valley passed and repassed in raids and counter raids, while other Indians to the north and west of the upper Berkshire mountain barrier followed the contours and passes to trade with seacoast tribes—shells and bone, ornaments for flint and skins.

Went Down Fighting

The interminable warfare between the Connecticut and Mohawk Valley tribes finally came to a close when, in 1664, Mohawk raiders practically exterminated the Pocumtuck tribe.

Later, as the Pilgrim and Puritan settlements in eastern Massachusetts began to expand and to seek trade and communication with the Dutch and English settlers in the upper Hudson Valley, the old Mohawk war trail was roughly followed by the bridle-path trails of the colonists.

Later still, much of it was utilized as the route of the "Second Massachusetts Turnpike," originally built as a toll road. Finally, in 1914, the Massachusetts Highway Commission completed the construction of a state highway over nearly the same line, and so the old trail became a part of Massachusetts Route 2, stretching from the northwest corner of Massachusetts near Williamstown across the state to Boston.

Follows Three Valleys

Altogether this wide, smooth road constitutes one of the most picturesque and utilitarian highways in New England, following as it does the valleys of three rivers—the Hoosic, Deerfield, and Miller—and crossing the northern Berkshires to connect with other main highways extending into Vermont and northern New York.

Obviously, a highway so linked with the development of the political and economic welfare of so considerable a territory must have had many contacts with Massachusetts women.

In the elm-dotted pastures of the upper Hudson Valley tourists en route to the Mohawk Trail who pass through Schuylerville, N. Y., will find themselves attracted to numerous markers dealing with Buygoyne's defeat at the battle of Saratoga.

On the hill above the town is a monument erected in honor of the heroes of that engagement, one niche significantly left vacant in memory of Benedict Arnold who led his troops so valiantly there, but whose treatment at the hands of General Gates and others caused him later to betray his flag.

There's an old farmhouse on the outskirts of the town, to which the caretaker at the monument will direct one, referred to as the old Marshall House, where one is shown on the walls the marks left by cannon shot from the American batteries.

And here one touches the career of a woman scarcely mentioned in histories, neglected by directories of biography, but who nevertheless left her mark on American society. This lady was Baroness von Riedesel, whose husband generaled the German mercenaries attached to the King's troops.

Married but a short time when the Revolutionary War broke out, Baroness von Riedesel dared all the hardships of the long journey from Europe to joint her husband, who had been ordered to America to lead the Hessian troops. She first landed at Quebec, pushed through the wilderness to Chambly, where Riedesel was stationed, returned with her children to Three Rivers, later to follow her husband along the line of Burgoyne's campaign from Canada to old Saratoga, where Burgoyne was defeated.

It was in the old Marshall House at Schuylerville that Mme. Riedesel was quartered with the wives of three other officers, Lady Ackland, Mrs. Harnage and Mrs. Regnell. And here, while the battle raged back and forth across the Hudson, she tended her children, nursed the sick and distinguished herself by her poise and good nature. After Burgoyne's surrender the Riedesels were entertained by General Schuyler at the site of the house now standing at the edge of the town of Schuylerville and known as the Schuyler Mansion.

Proved Charming Hostess

As prisoners of war the Riedesels were removed finally to Cambridge, Mass., where at 149 Brattle Street—the house is still known as the Riedesel Mansion—Madam Riedesel established a reputation as a charming hostess. Her memoires furnish most excellent reading for those interested in Revolutionary times.

But one regrets that more is not known of her hostess, Madam Schuyler, who upon learning of the approach of Burgoyne's men, set fire to her husband's wheat field, thus depriving the opposing troops of much-needed provisions.

Not far from the western terminus of the Mohawk Trail there comes into the picture a woman who played a leading part in making the slogan "votes for women" an actuality. She was Susan B. Anthony, born of Quaker parents in Adams, Mass., Feb., 15, 1820.

Never Saw Full Fruit

Receiving a liberal education from her father, she devoted a long career to the relief of the oppressed, the freeing of the slaves, and to planting the ideal of equality of men and women in America—an ideal which bore its richest fruit some 45 years after her passing.

Another woman associated with the culture of western Massachusetts was Frances Anne Kemble, the great Shakespearean interpretator, who while born in London in 1809 and passing on there in 1893, spent many years of her active career at a cottage in Lenox in the Berkshire Hills. Perhaps more than any actress of her time, she brought vividness and vivacity to the American stage. She was the grandmother of Owen Wister.

"Fanny" Kemble likewise played a part in bringing another branch of art to fruition, for it was she who inspired Harriet Hosmer, then a tomboyish girl attending the home school of Mrs. Charles Sedgwick of Lenox, to turn seriously to the creative arts.

Became Noted Sculptor

A few years later we find Miss Hosmer studying anatomy with Dr. McDowell in St. Louis, then in Rome in the classes of John Gibson, noted English sculptor. A copy of her "Zenobia in Chains" stands in the Metropolitan Museum in New York. But it is her "Puck," that has found its way into so many important collection, which seems to express the sprightliness of her own thought.

Typical of her impulses is the story of the occasion when, on a Mississippi steamboat, she engaged in a discussion regarding the chances for reaching the top of a bluff the boat was approaching. Miss Hosmer dared the young men to make the try, and when they accepted the challenge beat them to the crest. That bluff was straightway named Mount Hosmer.

An Even Partnership

When Lucy Stone was born in West Brookfield, Mass., in 1818, her mother said: "Oh, dear! I'm sorry it is a girl. A woman's lot is so hard." That it is less hard today is due in a considerable measure to the career of that baby daughter, for Lucy Stone's whole career was devoted to the ideal of equal rights.

Her contribution is too well-known to need repetition, but it is significant to read the marriage covenant both she and her husband, Henry B. Blackwell, signed before the ceremony:

"We believe that personal independence and equal human rights can never be forfeited except for crime; that marriage should be an equal and permanent partnership and so recognized by law."

Born in North Oxford, Mass., on Christmas Day, 1821, Clara Barton brought good will to men as few women in history have, for so long as the Red Cross exists her name will be associated with it. Her father brought back from the campaigns against the Indians under Mad Anthony Wayne many stories of army life, which so stirred Clara Barton's imagination that she resolved to ease the lot of the soldier.

Civil War Gave Her Chance

Her chance came with the Civil War Volunteering as a nurse she served throughout the conflict in hospital, camp and battlefield, insisting on bringing comfort to the wounded of both armies. In Europe, several years after, she heard of the Red Cross Society, originated by the Swiss, M. Henri Dunant She served in its ranks during the Franco-Prussian War and the French Revolution, and returning to America in 1873 secured legislation to establish the Red Cross in her own country, becoming its first president.

In a mountain home in Buckland, Mass., in 1797, Mary Lyon, born to poor but self-respecting parents, seemed to face meager possibilities for a career. But at the age of seven, when she walked two miles to a district school, she showed such aptitude for her studies that visitors were amazed.

When she was 12 she decided to become a teacher, a rare occupation for a woman in those days. About five years later she began her career in a Shelburne Falls school, for 75 cents a week and board. Later, she studied at Sanderson Academy at Ashfield, and at the school of the Rev. Joseph Emerson at Byfield.

At the latter place there was added to her thirst for knowledge the conviction that information was useless unless it was devoted to helping humanity. She was especially convinced of the need for higher education for young women. Through many years of teaching she adhered to her ideal. She enlisted the aid of others.

On Oct. 3, 1836 the cornerstone of Mount Holyoke Seminary was laid at South Hadley, Mass. That institution, grown to noble proportions, stands as a memorial to Mary Lyon's devotion to a noble purpose.

Made World Better

Sophia Smith's grandmother often used to say to the little girl born in Hatfield, Mass., in 1796:

"I want you to grow up to be a good woman and try to make the world better."

Perhaps because girls of her time were not allowed to attend school with boys but were merely allowed to sit on the doorsteps and hear the young men recite, Sophia was impressed by the need for better facilities for female education. Inheriting a fortune, she left $75,000 to endow Hatfield Academy, and nearly six times that amount to found Smith College at Northampton, Mass., a grandmother's admonition thus bearing rich fruit.

In Deerfield, Mass., as fine a sample of an old New England village as may be found, there is a colonial dwelling called the Beaman Allen House, and on the site of this house stood the first schoolhouse, in 1694. In 1704 Hannah Beaman, the school mistress, her husband and a servant were captured by Indians and taken into Canada, later to be ransomed and brought back.

Fiction and Poetry

"A Century of Dishonor" and "Ramona" were the crowning achievements of Helen Hunt Jackson, born in Amherst, Mass., in 1831, and while their author spent her latter years in the West, her New England love of justice and insistence on right undoubtedly largely swayed her to produce these great tracts in favor of a fair deal for Uncle Sam's Indian wards.

Another Amherst girl whose pen brought fame to herself and to Massachusetts was Emily Dickinson, born in Amherst, Dec. 10, 1830, too well known to need discussion. And, in the same category comes Louisa May Alcott, born in Germantown, Penna., in 1932, but grown into fame at the Alcott home in Concord, Mass., which furnished the scene for her classic, "Little Women," and is now open for public inspection.

And thus the long trail, from Williamstown to Boston, grows shorter under the influence of a few talented and gracious New England women.

History Itself Marched Along These Trails

By a Staff Photographer

West From Massachusetts Into New York State

Upper Left—Reconstruction of the Battlefield at Saratoga, N. Y. Left Center—Just What the Inscription Says. Lower Left—Hairpin Curve on Mohawk Trail, North Adams, Mass., With Parking Spaces for Automobilists to Admire the View. Right—Saratoga Battle Monument at Schuylerville, N. Y.

Pan-American Legal Holiday Supported by Miami Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Purposing to perpetuate the ideals of Pan-Americanism, the Pan-American League and the Rotary and the Lions Clubs of Miami at a recent luncheon offered to Congress a resolution to make Pan-American Day a legal holiday.

The resolution was read by Mrs. Clark Stearns, president of the Pan-American League, who said that it was particularly fitting that such a resolution should come from Miami, which has been most active in carrying out the policy of closer relationship between the United States and Latin-American countries. Pan-American Day would be a legal holiday set apart for an ideal toward which to grow. Most holidays celebrate events that are past, Mrs. Stearns said. The resolution was forwarded to all civic bodies to be acted upon.

Honor guests for the occasion were all Latin-American consuls in Miami. Julian Roman of Nicarauga was their spokesman.

Boundaries Crossed

Willard Hubbell, president of the Miami Lions Club, said that the fundamentals of Lionism, to foster pride in one's country, are not inconsistent with fostering international relations. Boundaries, he said, are made to be crossed, as proven by the fact that Mexico has invited both the Rotary and Lions clubs to meet there in June and July this year. Mexico has the largest Lions Club in the world.

Henry Shaw, president of the Miami Rotary Club, introduced Clinton Anderson of Albuquerque, N. M., past president of Rotary International, who gave several of his experiences in many strange parts of the world, to show that everybody likes everybody else when they get to know each other well.

Judge Stoneman, editor of the Miami Herald, spoke on the age of the Pan-American movement, which was started 109 years ago when Simon Bolivar called the first Pan-American council.

Radio and Aviation

Jesse Jay, director of radio station WIOD and W4XB, spoke on the value of radio in bringing about closer relationships between the Americas. This station has developed a Latin-American department which already has contacted 112 stations in South America, seeking rebroadcasts of the Miami programs.

Leland Hyzer, authority on international aviation laws, said the subject of international air law is still so new, all lawyers are only neophytes in it. Pan-Americanism would remain largely an abstract ideal, he said, without personal contacts. Aviation, which has drawn the two continents so close within the last few years, is responsible, he said, for much of the closer understanding that exists today. Five years ago there were only three Latin-American consuls in Miami. Today 11 of these nations are represented here, due to aviation and a better acquaintance with neighbors.

Adults Shown by Professor's Tests Apt at Subjects That Interest Them

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 11—The alibi of "age" which some older persons advance as an excuse for not learning is utterly false, according to Prof. Edward L. Thorndike, of Teachers College, Columbia University, who after nine years of research work, holds that the capacity of older men and women for new learning is as good as among the young.

"Adults may excuse themselves from learning because they are tired or sleepy or in need of entertainment rather than improvement, but not because they cannot, being old, be sufficiently interested," he said in a report of a survey on "Adult Interests," just made public at Columbia University.

Dr. Thorndike, who is president of the American Association for Adult Education, said that, as a result of his experiments, he was able to prove that persons who lacked interest in a subject were less able to learn about it than others who were interested. The handicap of lack of interest, however, was, he held, "much smaller than is popularly believed," and "the idea that the mind would not learn what was alien to its fundamental purposes was utterly false."

Intelligent adults will learn the most trivial and useless things, such as lists of nonsense syllables, irrelevant numbers attached to words, locations on meaningless and futile maps and typing words backwards, in order to make an impression upon a person conducting an experiment.

Dr. Thorndike, on the other hand, questioned the value of disguising a dull subject to make it appear interesting to the learner.

"If a stretch of dull learning can be learned as it is in 10 hours," he said, "it will usually not be profitable to spend five hours making it so interesting that it can be learned in seven."

New York Revamps Jobless Aid Bureau

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 11—With the record closed on the aldermanic inquiry into the New York city relief administration showing no single instance of large graft, dishonesty or willful negligence, reorganization of the city's jobless aid bureau was going forward rapidly yesterday.

Further indication that relief supervision by Oswald W. Knauth, coordinator, will be characterized by the practical economic view rather than the professional social service attitude was had in the appointment of Francis Boardman, assistant terminal manager of the New York Central Railroad, to succeed Col. William J. Wilgus, as director of the works division.

Mr. Boardman is a licensed engineer and will be on leave of absence from the railroad which he has served since 1902. His salary from the relief bureau will be $8750.

Crane Paper Co. Contract

Crane Paper Company will supply the United States Treasury with all the paper necessary for printing currency during the coming year at 37 cents a pound. About $520,000 is expected to be involved in the contract.

Peace in Pacific Strikes Forecast

SEATTLE, Wash., May 11 (AP)—Two possible portents of peace stood out today from the seriously troubled labor situation in two of the Pacific Coast's largest industries—shipping and lumber.

Thirty thousand lumber workers were out on strike to paralyze the industry in western Washington and Oregon, but the large orders piled up lay in the background as a factor working for a settlement of some kind.

The powerful Maritime Federation of the Pacific with a membership of 35,000 which has pledged support of the coastwise oil tanker seamen's strike, wishes to avoid a general strike, "if possible," said Harry Lundberg, its president.

The Maritime Federation head announced affected unions had voted yesterday and last night heavily in favor of arbitration to settle the oil tanker strike, which began two months ago.

Plot to Intimidate Voters In Philippines Exposed

MANILA, May 11 (AP)—Reports of an alleged plot to intimidate voters, especially women, who will exercise the ballot right next Tuesday for the first time, reached the Philippine constabulary today as it took extraordinary steps to maintain order in the forthcoming constitution plebiscite.

Reinforcements were concentrated in five provinces of southern Luzon Island, where the fierce Sakdalista uprising of May 2 centered. Despite Sakdalista opposition to the commonwealth constitution which will be offered to the voters for ratification in the plebiscite, advocates of the new government predicted an overwhelming victory.

Failure to Reach Agreement Pending Arbitration the Nub Of Pacific Oil Tankers' Strike

SAN FRANCISCO—Threat of a shipping strike, which might easily lead to another general walkout of labor along the Pacific coast, exists because the operators of tankers and their unlicensed personnel first failed to agree upon working conditions pending arbitration of their difficulties, and subsequently were unable to get together even for collective bargaining.

It was explained in the first article of this series that the tanker seamen went on strike because the companies refused to grant them preferential employment during arbitration proceedings. It should be added that, at the request of the Perkins Mediation Board, the unions put aside the question of preferential employment for the time being, and even agreed that they would not insist that it be submitted to arbitration. They did insist, however, on their rights of collective bargaining.

A leading spokesman for the sailors, Paul Scharrenberg, member of the executive board, International Seamen's Union of America, stated the labor viewpoint in these words in the April issue of the Seamen's Journal:

"Due to the unwillingness of the major California oil companies who own or control the Pacific Coast tanker fleet to concede what all other shipowners have conceded, it has again become necessary to resort to a strike. All other Pacific Coast shipowners, including coastwise, offshore, intercoastal and Alaska operators, have voluntarily granted 'preference of employment' to members of the International Seamen's Union. The Pacific tanker owners refuse to do so. Having nursed and promoted their own company unions ashore, they fondly imagine that seamen can also be cajoled to accept company unions as substitutes for an organization such as the International Seamen's Union.

"It is no secret that the Standard Oil Company of California, a concern that has never consented to negotiate with the International Seamen's Union, is wholly responsible for the renewal of hostilities. It was the personal and financial influence of a union hater—President Kingsbury of the Standard Oil Company of California—that finally rallied the other owners in the determination to insist upon special privileges for themselves, for concessions from the International Seamen's Union that no other American shipowners had claimed.

Aggressive Tactics

"Because of this consistent and well-established union-busting policy of the Standard Oil Company of California, the organized labor movement of California has, reluctantly but energetically, decided to resort to some aggressive tactics of its own. The products of the Standard Oil Company of California have been placed on the 'We Don't Patronize' list of the California State Federation of Labor and trade unionists as well as the public in general will be urged to refrain from patronizing the service stations and all the products of the Standard Oil Company of California."

Officials of the Standard Oil Company deny such allegations by pointing to their record of freedom from strikes aimed specifically at their company over a period of some years. An enlightened policy of cooperation with employees, the granting of improved conditions, fair wage scales, pensions and disability pay, have kept their men content within company unions, without feeling the need for outside organizations, these officials explain.

Columbia Faces Alumni Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

remember "ever noting as much pacifism and as widespread unhappiness as there exists at present."

Resign From Federation

Listing some of the alumni who, for these reasons, had refused to contribute further to university funds, Mr. Lovejoy said some of these had resigned from the federation and others had quit because they had "lost all faith in a university which has become in recent years a symbol of Socialism and pacifism."

"In view of the foregoing, and in view of the many conversations along similar lines," he added, "I feel the Alumni News should bring this subject of radicalism on the campus out into the open."

Mr. Lovejoy in his memorandum said that among the alumni who declined to contribute to the university fund because of alleged prevalence of communism in the university was Percy K. Hudson, '99, wealthy broker, whose home is in Great Neck, L. I., and who wrote that he had rescinded all bequests to Columbia University in his will.

Among the Objectors

Others, Mr. Lovejoy added, were Edwin S. Bettelheim '11, who based his refusal on the alleged extent of pacifism in the university; Dr. Frederick A. Smith '91, and S. V. Ladow '13, who not only refused to subscribe further funds, but also resigned from the Alumni Federation. Mr. Ladow was quoted by Mr. Lovejoy as saying he had "lost all faith in a university which has become in recent years a symbol of socialism and pacifism."

Members of the Alumni Federation said today they received the memorandum about two weeks ago. Its contents, they added, were supposed to have been confidential and not intended for publication.

Roger E. Chase, editor of the Columbia Spectator, undergraduate organ at the university, characterized Mr. Lovejoy's communication today as "an attack upon academic freedom by a reactionary bloc of the alumni."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the university, declined to comment on the memorandum.

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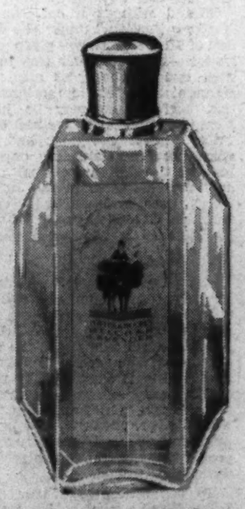
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Nose-Thumbing From the Guild

By L. A. Sloper

FEELING no doubt the stirring of new life, come lilac time, the Theater Guild permits itself gestures of disrespect toward some of the most revered of American Institutions. Sponsoring for the first time a musical show, the Board of Managers turned for the text of "Parade" to Paul Peters and George Sklar, authors of the play, "Stevedore." Messrs. Peters and Sklar and their associates seized the opportunity to put Big Business, Nationalism and Capitalism on the spot. Their satire is barbed and at times their challenge is bitter.

All but those who cannot laugh about such serious subjects will agree that the authors and producers have cut merry capers in "Parade." Even the Boston Brahmans who graced the first performance (at the Colonial Theater on the evening of May 6) laughed and applauded heartily—until the latter part of the evening, when the notes of tragedy and revolt were introduced. Then the Best People withdrew more and more into their shells, and when Sacco and Vanzetti were mentioned in the last sketch, a distinct tremor passed through the house.

* * *

It must be confessed that there was some justification for this attitude, not because it is un-American to speak of tragedy and revolt but because "Parade" was offered as a satirical musical revue. That is what it is; and that is precisely why tragedy doesn't belong in it. The sketch, "Newsboy," while powerful dramatically and while based no doubt on a justifiable ground of complaint, is out of place; just as Ethel Waters's sketch on a lynching was out of place in "As Thousands Cheer."

It may be doubted, however, whether the audience's evident dislike of the present sketch was based on artistic grounds. Listeners had no objection apparently to the sketch by Miss Waters. The average theatergoer without doubt disapproves of lynching; but he dislikes having brought to his attention other unpleasant aspects of the social system.

Nevertheless, the artistic objection stands. And even from the viewpoint of the authors, it is probably unwise to include this sketch, which was originated and has been played by the Theater of Action. For if we assume that they intend to bring into the theater a protest against social injustice, they should recall that the people to whom they are appealing are sitting in seats for which they have paid a $2.75 top. In other words, these auditors belong to the "bourgeois" class and if you want to convert them it is surely poor policy to antagonize them, especially after you have already got them in the palm of your hand.

* * *

But putting aside these problems of revolutionary technique, let us record that apart from little lapses "Parade" is a good show, in the "Of Thee I Sing" tradition, with clever sketches, lively music, good dancing and songs no worse than usual. It starts off with a scene in a police station which sets the key. Two desk men, playing ticktack-toe, will not be interrupted by the victims of assorted felonies, or even by a gang war carried right into the station house, but when it is reported that people are parading without a permit, they call out the whole force to suppress the insurrection.

The AAA is burlesqued in a skit in which a farmer, required to burn his wheat and plow under his cotton, receives the government bonus for his sturdy Americanism and immediately is deprived of it for taxes. "Life could be so beautiful," sung by Jean Travers and David Lawrence, protests the good democratic custom of starvation in the midst of plenty. "My feet are firmly planted on the ground," sung by Jimmy Savo, is a wicked gibe at the liberals.

"The Dead Cow" shows loyal Americans, clad in newspapers and fed on wood, pitying the lot of the poor suffering Russians. Eve Arden in "Send for the Militia" shoots poisoned arrows at the ladies who take up socialism as more "exciting" than technocracy. "The Tabloid Reds" shows the conception of Communists to be formed by reading the gutter press. Another skit bids "Bon voyage" to General Johnson, the Rev. Mr. Coughlin and Senator Long, all bound for an island in mid-ocean.

There are also dance numbers which symbolically depict the struggle of the workers or the weaknesses of capitalism; such as "Sugar Cane" and "Bourgeois Processional."

It is interesting to note how dull the antics of Mr. Savo, chief comedian, can seem beside these satirical taunts. Mr. Savo is a clever pantomimist and his "Hot Dog" number has real humor, but his technique is a little out of key in this show. When he impersonates a manufacturer who tries to run his factory alone after his employees strike, Mr. Savo is less than amusing.

There are other items that could be spared. Miss Avis Andrews is an attractive young woman, but her songs, one expressing a maid's envy of her employer and the other a poor woman's appeal to the President, do not come off.

Among the principal funmakers, in addition to those named, are Ralph Riggs, Charles D. Brown, Evelyn Dall, Eve Arden and Vera Marshe. Esther Junger heads the dancers, and specialty dances are contributed by Dorothy Fox and Charles Walters. Lee Simonson is responsible for the excellent settings, and Jerome Moross for the greater part of the score. Frank Gabrielson and David Lesan had a hand in the sketches, and Kyle Crichton in the lyrics. Robert Alton supervised the dances.

With the necessary deletions, the show ought to be a hit in New York, where the audience for nose-thumbing is larger than in Boston.

By Talbot, New York

Jean Travers, Featured Singer in "Parade"

The Juilliard Festival

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

TO THE Juilliard School of Music great credit is due for presenting in its concert hall a series of programs which take high rank among the local observances of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the births of Handel and Bach. Between Handel's "Israel in Egypt" on April 29 and Bach's Passion According to St. Matthew on May 4 came a miscellaneous program on May 1 exhibiting the two musical giants in various moods.

First were heard excerpts from Bach's B minor Suite for flute and strings—Overture, Polonaise, Double, and Badinerie—which gave Georges Barrère an opportunity to display in distinguished manner his excelling art as flautist. Then Albert Stoessel, relinquishing the baton for the bow, joined with Ernest Hutcheson and Mr. Barrère in "The Musical Offering," a trio for violin, clavier and flute, whose principal theme, it is supposed, was suggested to Bach by Frederick the Great on the occasion of that momentous visit to Potsdam when the Leipzig cantor was asked by the Prussian king to improvise a six-part fugue on the organ.

There is a long lyrical line to this music, as well as contrapuntal proficiency and a skillful blending of the voices of the instruments. Throughout the four movements the ensemble-playing of Messrs. Stoessel, Hutcheson and Barrère was precise and deft.

* * *

The second half of the program was given over to Handel. The compositions selected were the motet, "Silete, venti" (Be Silent, Winds), for soprano solo and orchestra, and the Concerto Grosso in C, which played first in the cantata "Alexander's Feast," came to be known as the "celebrated concerto in 'Alexander's Feast.'" The motet, a work of true nobility, is remarkable not only for its melodiousness, but also for the descriptive strokes in Handel's orchestration.

The solo part was allotted to Miss Josephine Antoine, who had been heard in some of the operas produced by the Juilliard School and also as Susanna in the recent presentations of "The Marriage of Figaro" given by the Philadelphia Orchestra at the Philadelphia Academy of Music. She sang the exacting Handelian measures bravely. It is understood that next season Miss Antoine will join the Metropolitan company.

* * *

Offered without a cut, the "St. Matthew Passion," under the direction of Mr. Stoessel, was given at two sessions—none too much time to pass with one of the most exalted of masterpieces. The importance of this performance may be judged from the fact that to the best of the writer's belief the work had been given here complete only once before, at the Juilliard School a year ago. On this occasion the Juilliard forces were assisted by a chorus from the Oratorio Society (of which Mr. Stoessel is likewise conductor) and a boy choir from St. Thomas's Church.

The performance left nothing to be desired in earnestness and dignity, but it would have been more effective if even now and then the choristers had enunciated the words clearly. Of the several soloists Miss Pauline Pierce stood out by reason of her really admirable delivery of the alto solo, "Grief and Pain." Here were diction, phrasing, and just expression, as well as a voice of good quality, admirably placed and soundly controlled.

To the sentences of the Savior Julius Huehn brought his weighty, if also somewhat throaty, voice and an impressive manner, which in his anxiety to impart a full measure of drama to the lines sometimes ran over into the theatrical.

Theaters for Spectators

Architecture for the New Theater. New York: Theater Arts, Inc. $2.50.

ONLY constant playgoers should be theater architects. Then we should have no more playhouses in which there are numbers of seats at the sides from which spectators can see only two thirds of the stage. Lee Simonson, who provides the leading article in the symposium, "Architecture for the New Theater," has been so long a practical man of the theater that there is point to everything he had to say on the subject.

Mr. Simonson shows how real estate valuations in New York have affected theater architecture for the worse, sacrificing the ideal of "the shell in which the performance lives" for a "maximum of extravagance on inessentials, façade, trimmings, ornament and gilt gewgaws of all sorts, intended to impress temporary tenants and compensate them for unsound planning." The total plot was invariably too small, the stage space was too shallow to set scenery, shift it or light it without a maximum waste of time and labor. The landlord was "selling site value; his calculations were based entirely on getting the maximum number of seats and a minimum stage on the smallest piece of expensive real estate that would hold them."

And so the audiences were made uncomfortable by rows of seats placed too close together, narrow aisles, bad sight lines and lobbies so small that spectators who wish to leave their seats between the acts often find themselves on the sidewalk if they wish room to turn around in. Theatergoing is made such an ordeal that only the hits sell the majority of their seats. Naturally playgoers will not attend failures merely because they are in houses that are not packed to suffocation. As a result of the construction of theaters on the basis of inflated land values, few of them earn their carrying charges. Built without regard to the essential use to which they were to be put, many of these theaters now do not justify their existence even as speculations.

Mr. Simonson reminds us that a stage is not only a space where scenery is used, but a space where large amounts of scenery not in use have to be stored out of sight even during the performance of a single play. Space for offstage circulation of the actors is necessary, since they are often required to leave the scene on one side of the room and enter from the opposite side. There are theaters in New York where it is necessary in heavy productions to store some of the scenery in an alley during the performance.

Mr. Simonson goes on to give the proportional dimensions of a properly designed stage, showing why the width, depth and height should be much larger than the prevailing schemes if a play is to be produced and acted efficiently, and if the spectators' rights are to be preserved with correct sight lines. He explains the uses of revolving and sliding stages and elevator platforms within the playing space.

Frederick Arden Pawley provides a comparative study of important community and university theaters, and Norman Bel Geddes outlines his projects for an intimate theater and a mass theater. There are chapters on new Russian and Swedish playhouses, the whole being profusely illustrated with plans and photographs.

Edith J. R. Isaacs, editor of Theater Arts Magazine, writes the introductio., dismissing in these words an outmoded type of playhouse that still unhappily is predominantly in use: "The wing stage, the wide auditorium, the boxes and balconies, the baroque decoration, have lived on long beyond their day." Henceforth, she asks (and who does not co.cur?) that theaters shall not be built to serve an obsolete social function of providing a place where patrons "came not to see but to be seen."

E. C. S.

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The Vienna Season Wanes

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

AMONG the more important concerts of a waning season was a particularly fine rendering of Bach's Matthew Passion under the direction of Wilhelm Furtwängler. This conductor has a great following in Vienna, and at his appearance he was received with enthusiasm. He had previously conducted at a Philharmonic concert a Beethoven program which included the "Edmont" Overture, the "Pastoral" and the Fifth Symphonies. It was one of the loveliest concerts of the season and the public accorded Furtwängler hearty applause, to which, at the close of the evening, there seemed to be no end.

At the second concert, his interpretation of Bach's immortal work was even grander. Though he has often conducted the Matthew Passion, he has never given a clearer or more powerful exposition of the profundity of Bach's genius. This conductor has certainly made great strides. The choruses were built up from simple, horizontal lines to colossal forms; the shorter choral pieces stood out from amongst them like pinnacles; while the chorales became lyrical interludes replete with tender emotion. In the arias no personal distinction was sought by the singers; all was subordinated to the work as a whole. All the greater was the art with which the famous soloists—Frau Mia Peltenburg, Patzak, Watzke and Manowarda—mastered their difficult task.

* * *

Frau Enid Szantho's rendering of the alto arias and recitatives was, in itself, of special interest, for she possesses a natural, genuine contralto of a timbre that is rounded and warm even in the lowest registers. She was engaged by Franz Schalk straight from the Conservatoire for the Vienna Staatsoper and was called to Bayreuth for the part of Erda in the very first years of her career. Her performance in the Matthew Passion showed the young artist in her full maturity. The rich timbre of her lower notes permeates the whole of her vocal compass; her expression is distinguished and controlled, yet capable of great intensity. It is a voice that goes straight to the heart.

And withal, the singer is thoroughly musical. One noticed with what understanding she entered into Furtwängler's musical intentions and how discreetly she sang the duet with the first violin in the famous aria, "Erbarme dich, mein Gott." All the participants, however, particularly the Singverein of the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde and the Symphony Orchestra ably assisted. The public thanked the artists with a tense silence.

* * *

Before Furtwängler, Bruno Walter appeared in Vienna as guest conductor. We owe to him two exceptionally fine performances—Handel's "Messiah" and Mahler's Third Symphony. One was struck by Walter's complete understanding of Handel's oratorio. His interpretation may be regarded as authentic. Full effect was given to all dramatic points, and to the noble swing of the lyrical parts. What a difference between the two masters whose 250th birthdays were celebrated here by innumerable performances of their works. Handel's greatness lies in his simplicity, that of Bach in his complexity, in his inexhaustible riches and the profundity of his invention and construction.

Mahler's Third Symphony had not been heard in Vienna for some years. That it is not one of the favored works in symphonic literature is undoubtedly due to the dimensions of the first movement. The entrancing Minuet—unique of its kind—the Scherzo with the post-horn solo and the tender Adagio with which the symphony closes must surely arouse everywhere the same enthusiasm they did this time with the Viennese public. Walter's interpretation of these movements in particular, and of the vocal parts in Nietzsche's "Nachtwanderlied"—beautifully sung by Enid Szantho—and the "Glocken" chorus from the "Knaben Wunderhorn," resulted in one of the finest performances of the work we have heard. There was tumultuous applause and Walter met with as great an ovation as that which he received after another Philharmonic concert, when he conducted Schumann's B flat major Symphony, Brahm's D major Symphony and Ravel's "Tombeau de Couperin."

Amongst other concerts there was an interesting one given by the "Verein für Neue Musik" when the Galimir Quartet played music by Hindemith, Zemlinsky, Stravinsky and Janáček. There was also a studio concert of works by living Austrian composers, including a first performance of some beautiful and effective pieces in a Cycle for alto solo and male chorus by Krenek. The program contained some lovely-sounding choruses by Wellesz.

The Volksoper gave an excellent performance of a première: "Capon-sacchi" (Tragedy in Arezzo), by the American composer Richard Hagemann. The book is interesting and thrilling; the music very dramatic. Though the work cannot lay claim to originality, it shows the hand of a cultured and skilled musician who knows how to point the action through music and who has a brilliant knowledge of orchestration. Hagemann, as conductor, was an admirable interpreter of his work. Otto Ehrhardt's brilliant production was a very effective aid. In fact, owing to the stage effects and the excellent performance, with Gina van de Veer, Alfred Jerger and Norbert Ardelli in the chief parts, the work achieved a great and genuine success.

A Latinized Klemperer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

OTTO KLEMPERER'S return from Italian conductorial fields brought about the resumption of the interrupted Philharmonic Orchestra season with a gala pair of symphony concerts in Shrine Auditorium (May 3-4) in which Lawrence Tibbett participated as soloist. The first concert drew an audience of well over 6000, and its repetition promised to be as well attended.

From the start one understood that it would be a profitable evening. The "Sicilian Vespers" Overture by Verdi was so dynamically and rhythmically treated that one was forgetful of its defects and thoroughly enjoyed the fine points, none of which Mr. Klemperer overlooked. A particularly responsive mood was induced by the vivid interpretation of this beginning—a mood that intensified as the program continued.

Carrying forward the Verdian atmosphere Mr. Tibbett sang the aria "Eri Tu" from "The Masked Ball," and the "Credo" from "Otello" with splendid reserve and a voice enhanced by the acustical virtues of the auditorium—an advantage when the orchestra was sometimes overpowering.

Debussy's "Ibéria" was portrayed with a rare perception of the delicate differences in orchestral coloration of purely mental pictures, derived from impressions received in Spain. Mr. Klemperer's effects were as exquisitely tempered as they were spontaneous. If there was more than a tendency toward overuse of his left hand (as expressive as that of a dancer) it was excusable in view of the results.

Because of the preponderance of Beethoven already given us by Mr. Klemperer, we had moaned at the prospect of another repetition of the Fifth Symphony, yet as we heard it, the familiar strains were fresh and enjoyable.

Preceding the symphony, Mr. Tibbett gave the "Largo al Factotum" from "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" and "Träume" by Wagner. In these there was less strain between conductor and singer, and a tumult of applause followed. Mr. Tibbett was in magnificent form and his artistry was a delight.

The great moment of the concert came with the closing number: Wotan's Farewell and the Magic Fire music from "Die Walküre," with Mr. Tibbett singing Wotan's part. It was a deeply emotional aesthetic experience.

Mr. Klemperer's recent association with the Latin temperament has evidently been beneficial in loosening the restraint on his emotional reaction, for never before have we felt that the intellectual was not his paramount concern in the interpretation of his scores. On this evening the balance was thrillingly maintained.

B. K. W.

Allied Artists of America

By E. C. Sherburne

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

SOMETHING very like a junior Academy is the Allied Artists of America, which has opened its twenty-second annual exhibition at the Fine Arts Society galleries, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, where it will continue through May 30. There are so many National Academy members and associate members of the Allied Artists, indeed, that the Vanderbilt gallery takes on an air of solid craftsmanship in painting. The less secure accomplishments are shown largely in the two smaller galleries.

The organization's gold medal for painting went to Ivan G. Olinsky for "Italian Madonna," an interesting arrangement of a reclining girl, in a deep blue gown, contemplating a statuette which is all in pale tones. A bowl of flowers completes the composition, which escapes triteness of idea in its every part, yet nowhere verges upon eccentricity.

First honorable mention in painting went to Leon Soderston, for "Toil," which uses abstraction in the forms of two powerful men who are prying up a boulder on a cliff top. The formalization has not been carried beyond the objective of accenting the idea of labor, however, and so the total effect, with its organized use of green and blue in the figures and sky, is sure to prove impressive to most visitors to the show.

* * *

Second mention went to Charles Vezin for "Brooklyn Docks," one of his ever new variations upon the New York harbor theme. Third mention went to Rutledge Bates for "Portrait," a woman in a garnet gown standing close to a tapestry-like background. The painter does not hesitate to use strong cast-shadows.

To Peter Dalton went the gold medal in sculpture, for "Nude," a sturdy, peasant-like girl who is standing solidly on both feet, her arms upraised in an altogether natural gesture. The $200 prize for bas-relief went to J. Juszko, for "Joe," in which the strong features of a man in profile lend themselves well to essentializing treatment on the small scale chosen.

Salvatore Lascari's portrait of Hilda Christina Lascari is one of the most satisfying accomplishments in the show, with its projection of the subject in a brown dress against a simple green background, and showing her as if she had just looked up from work with a clay figure. This picture's attainment of pictorial quality without extraneous accessories, and the finality of the characterization of the head all contribute to the admirable effect. "Fences," by Ogden Pleissner, is a sunny landscape that might have been made in Marblehead, Mass., having for something more than a glint of humor houses that have gone lopsided through the decades, and the bristling pickets that divide the stony uplands from the paths where it is permissible to walk.

* * *

Michael A. Werboff has painted a portrait of Mrs. R. C. Vanderbilt that is a model of tasteful statement and unforced contrasts, and of such decorative merit that it will interest generally as a picture. Ernest Lawson has translated City Hall Park, New York, into one of his characteristic tapestries in paint. Catherine Morris Wright in "Curtis String Quartet" attains through a sketchy manner an effect of liveliness and movement.

"Barbara," by Pietro Valerio, transcends personal interest in the subject, and becomes a picture delicately evoked out of color taste and a command of light and air as a means of enveloping the figure. "Jeanette Studying" is a gracious harmony in gold and green by Jane Freeman. Johann Berthelsen has ventured upon a difficult problem in organization in his night view of Manhattan from the Brooklyn side. It has strong decorative interest. "Side Table," by P. W. Fuernstenberg, attains to accomplishment in still-life painting, with its clean color and absence of niggling.

Closing a successful exhibition of works of Southern art held in the Parthenon in Nashville, Tenn., during April, the Southern States Art League is sending out its Thirteenth Circuit Exhibition to tour the South. Forty oil paintings, in one group, representing as many artists from 14 southern states, and in the other group water colors, drawings, etchings and block prints, totalling 45, form the two divisions of the circuit, both of which will be shown in the larger art galleries.

The Stratford Birthday Plays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stratford-Upon-Avon

FOR many years "All's Well That Ends Well" has been excluded from the Stratford repertory, despite convincing proof, given by Mr. Robert Atkins's production in London at the Arts Theater, some five years ago, that, though less poetically enthralling than the better known comedies, it makes an excellent acting play. Incidentally, its interest is enhanced by the now indisputable fact that it dramatizes, with astonishing intimacy, the relations circa 1574 between Lord Oxford and his Countess, Anne Cecil, who are the Bertram and Helena of the play.

When considering the company's achievement, and the caliber of their new producer, Mr. Iden Payne, it must be borne in mind that the work during the first weeks of the season, when many new plays must be rehearsed, is of a nature so exacting as to preclude the attention to small details that each production deserves. No more than a general standard of effect is possible, under existing conditions; and it may be said at once that, due allowance made, Mr. Payne shows himself to be a producer worthy to follow Mr. Bridges Adams.

* * *

Some of his stage pictures were very beautiful, and there was grouping of an effective kind; but I would ask him, especially in "All's Well" and "Antony and Cleopatra," to insist upon his players giving to their audiences more of that matchless word-music, upon which, equally with drama and character-building, the supremacy of our national poet has been established. Such effect as "Antony and Cleopatra" produced on this occasion was almost wholly dramatic and pictorial; and no spectator unfamiliar with the text could have supposed for a moment that he was listening to work which ranks high among the poetic masterpieces of all time.

Harking back to "All's Well," Bertram was carefully played by Mr. Raymond Raikes; and the resolute-gentle Helena very prettily by Miss Jean Shepeard, who, nevertheless, though a sensitive and most intelligent actress, is rather too slight in build and in quality of voice to meet the exigencies of a Shakespearean lead in so large a theater.

"As You Like It" provided us with a robust Orlando, in the person of Mr. Ernest Hare, a pleasing Jaques by Neil Porter, less saturnine than some that I remember, and a captivating Rosalind in Miss Gwynne Whitby, whom I have never before seen in so important a part. Miss Whitby charmed her audience, myself included, atoning by a rippling wit and by sincerity of appeal for some lack of those more dominant and aggressive aspects of Rosalind's character—capacity to stimulate, if not actually to feel, anger, irony and scorn. Rosalind demands somewhat stronger playing than this Duke's daughter was able to give; yet the actress by no means failed in the part.

* * *

Of Mr. Roy Emerton's Antony—he had played effectively, as Parolles, the night before—I shall say nothing here, because I thought him miscast. Of Miss Catherine Lacey I would say that, although the actress hardly suggests the more sensuous qualities of that royal gypsy, "Egypt," and did not even make up to the "tawny front" mentioned in the seventh line of the play, she looked, spoke and acted excellently, and, ably supported by Charmian and Iras (Gwynne Whitby and Jean Shepeard), formed the decorative center of some beautiful stage pictures.

In that long cast, however, the outstanding player was (indubitably) Mr. Randle Ayrton, who brought to the rough Enobarbus a vivid sense of character, much technical mastery and, in addition, a certain histrionic authority which is all too rare among the players of today.

Other well-known members of this year's company are Messrs. Eric Maxon (Octavius Caesar in "Antony"), Kenneth Wicksteed, the comedian, Stanley Howlett, Gerald Kay-Souper, C. Rivers Gadsby, Roy Byford, the company's Falstaff, and Miss Rosamund Merivale.

I wish, in conclusion, with all good will toward management, producer and players, to express my personal conviction that if possible the company should be strengthened, as soon as may be, by the engagement of at least one more experienced Shakesperean actor, such as John Laurie, Maurice Evans or another. The advance bookings, I am told, are the best since the theater was opened; the world's playgoing interest in Shakespeare is inexhaustible, and the financial position of the governors is, it seems, far from precarious. Let the international public that is being drawn to Stratford be given no cause whatever to complain. A bold policy will justify itself.

PERCY ALLEN

Viewing California's Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

IN THREE annual exhibitions, the contemporary painting and sculpture of California is on view in Los Angeles during May. At the Los Angeles Museum is the sixteenth annual Painters and Sculptors Exhibition, traditional "big" show of the year. The Foundation of Western Art presents two exhibitions, one of paintings and sculpture by San Francisco artists, and the second annual exhibition of California figure paintings.

The offering by Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Wilbur of a prize of $500 for a figure painting, other than a portrait, by an artist who had not previously won a cash prize at the museum, doubtless had something to do with the huge number of 600 works from which the jury selected the exhibition of 85 pieces. An unusual feature of the affair is the inclusion of paintings and sculpture which have won awards in past years, beginning with 1922.

The $500 prize was given to a large painting by Fletcher Martin, an artist who has been sailor and printer, painting and making wood engravings and lithographs on the side. "Rural Family" is evidently a comment on the back-to-the-land movement. In style it recalls the contemporary Italian painter, Sironi, but without the latter's power.

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Brooding over the exhibit is Ejnar Hansen's portrait of Sadakichi Hartmann, critic, poet, dramatist and self-styled "King of Bohemia," a historical document that belongs in a museum, for it is a fine painting of a man who has done some of the best writing on American art.

The inclusion of older prize-winners makes interesting contrasts. Edouard A. Vysekal won a prize in 1923 for a charming picture of two little girls in pink dresses on green grass; 1935 finds him exhibiting a picture of flabby, naked men, borne up by "slaves of greed" all driven forward by a frightful octopus. The title is "These Latter Days." In 1930 Paul Sample was painting picturesque patterns of fishing boats in harbors, his main concern being the beauty of tones, light and arrangement. One such picture took an award that year. This year he exhibits a large, precisely painted canvas of oil workers indulging in a "Celebration" amid tanks, derricks and dry hills.

The other awards this year went to "Four of a Kind," a picture of boys playing cards, painted by Richard Kollorsz, and to Richard Munsell for "Frieda," a largely-modeled study of a woman before her mirror. Honorable mentions were accorded Ejnar Hansen's previously mentioned portrait; a delicious bit of color, "African Marigolds," by William A. Gaw, and "Balboa Bay," Tom E. Lewis. A stone head of a woman by George Stanley and a bust of Alfred Hertz, the orchestra conductor, by Djey el Djey, were honorably mentioned in sculpture.

* * *

The contemplation of man does not seem to inspire much romantic painting today. For romance artists turn to landscape. This is emphasized in the exhibition of San Francisco paintings and sculpture at the Foundation of Western Art. William A. Gaw shows a "California Evening" which soothes the heart with its warm, deep color after the dry, factual figure pictures which predominate in the show. Two other artists turn to the country, finding color and life in nature. Moya Del Pino shows a beautiful and intricate landscape of Downieville's old church tower amid soft willows below thickly wooded Sierra foothills. John Howard shows a "California Hills," which, in contrast to the "still-life" figure paintings around it, is alive, colorful, hopeful.

The figure paintings and city scenes are curiously drab and inert. William Hesthal shows "A. D. 1885," two slab-sided, Mansard-roofed apartment houses, haunting in their out-of-dateness. Eugene S. Ivanoff, Dorothy Duncan, Otis Oldfield and Ben Cunningham all show figure paintngs in which the subjects just sit or stand with folded hands and hopeless eyes, as though they were waiting, without Micawber's oratory, for something to turn up. As if to give the obvious key to this fondness for "waiting" figures, the veteran Maynard Dixon turns from his more characteristic western landscape themes to paint an able-bodied worker leaning himself and his "bindle" against a fence on a yellow hill, facing the conviction (which is also the title) that there is "No Place to Go."

The one gay note in the exhibition—and it is a very good exhibition despite its reflection of current perplexities—is Maxine Albro's still-life of a guitar, two calla lilies and an alarm clock, which manages to be a real poem to spring.

* * *

The exhibit by California figure painters, also at the Foundation of Western Art, contains at least one remarkable work. This is Paul Sample's "Hospital Ward." Proving that the classical portrait tradition is still alive in the right hands, F. Tolles Chamberlin painted "The Student," a full-length of a wistful boy, using clear line, a sensitive flow of delicate tones and no strong shadows.

In all, 55 painters of this State are represented. Among the more interesting works are those painted by Mabel Alvarez, Ejnar Hansen, Robert Gilbert, Edouard and Luvena Vysekal, Max Wieczorek and S. Macdonald-Wright. Two young surréalistes, Phillip Goldstein and Harold Lehman provide the "shock" element, and Knud Merrild contributes a cubist "collage" of painted and applied forms which, even at this late date, achieves beauty and dignity.

A. M.

San Francisco Art Notes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

San Francisco

ONE hundred prints—etchings, dry points, mezzotints, aquatints, block prints, linoleum cuts and lithographs—by some 50 artists, members of the California Society of Etchers, went on exhibition recently at the Gump Galleries, as the annual spring show of the society.

After their San Francisco showing, these prints will be exhibited for one month at the Grand Central Galleries in New York. This will be the first time that the society has held a group show in the East. Later the collection will be placed on view in several museums of the South.

Robert Harshe, now head of the Chicago Institute of Art, was one of the four young artists who 22 years ago founded here the California Society of Etchers. The other three, all living in or near San Francisco, are Gottardo Piazzoni, the painter; Ralph Stackpole, the sculptor, and Pedro J. Lemos, director of the Stanford University Art Gallery and teacher of art. Since its founding, the society has exhibited the new works of its members twice a year.

The current spring show is interesting, varied and representative of western talent. The "West" in this case takes in a lot of territory, from the Hawaiian Islands to Taos, N. M.

Armin Hansen, painter and etcher who has achieved an international reputation while rarely leaving his retreat in Spanish-colonial Monterey, is represented by several etchings of miniature size. They are of high technical merit and dictated by artistic feeling. A small gem is the sepia dry point, "Surf Fishing."

Coupled with Helen Bruton's technical proficiency is a sense of the ludicrous, but her satire is never bitter. Characteristic of her art is a portrait study in dry point on zinc, "Indian Fighter." Another subtle study is "Young Girl Playing the Harp."

Arthur Millier, of Los Angeles, shows several etchings that disdain sensational tricks and stand on their own excellence of execution.

For several years now Gene Kloss has devoted herself almost exclusively to the making of prints, not only growing as an artist, but mastering the technicalities of her art. Her composition is invariably interesting, and she delights in broad effects of light and shade. In her "Wind Cloud," described as an aquatint-mezzotint, the black-and-white contrasts achieve "color" effect. Her dry-point-and-aquatint print, inspired by a year's sojourn in Taos, "Eve of the Green Corn Ceremony, Domingo Pueblo," as been chosen for the Associate Membership Award, meaning that copies of it will be distributed this year to all associate members of the society.

Nicholas Dunphy's favorite subject is a romantic rendition of California landscapes. One of his best is the dry point, "Happy Valley." The composition achieves a feeling of depth and space, and the velvety quality of the black accents is pleasing. His etching "Tahoe Pines—Emerald Bay" portrays a landscape noted for its picturesqueness. His latest piece of work is "Coit Tower," as the etcher saw it from his studio window, rising tall and white above the cubic masses of houses nestling along the sides of Telegraph Hill.

In his lithographs A. S. Macleod gives the flavor of the Hawaiian Islands. "Wong's Plantation" and "Pandanus Grove" are clever in composition, tone painting and atmosphere.

NADIA LAVROVA

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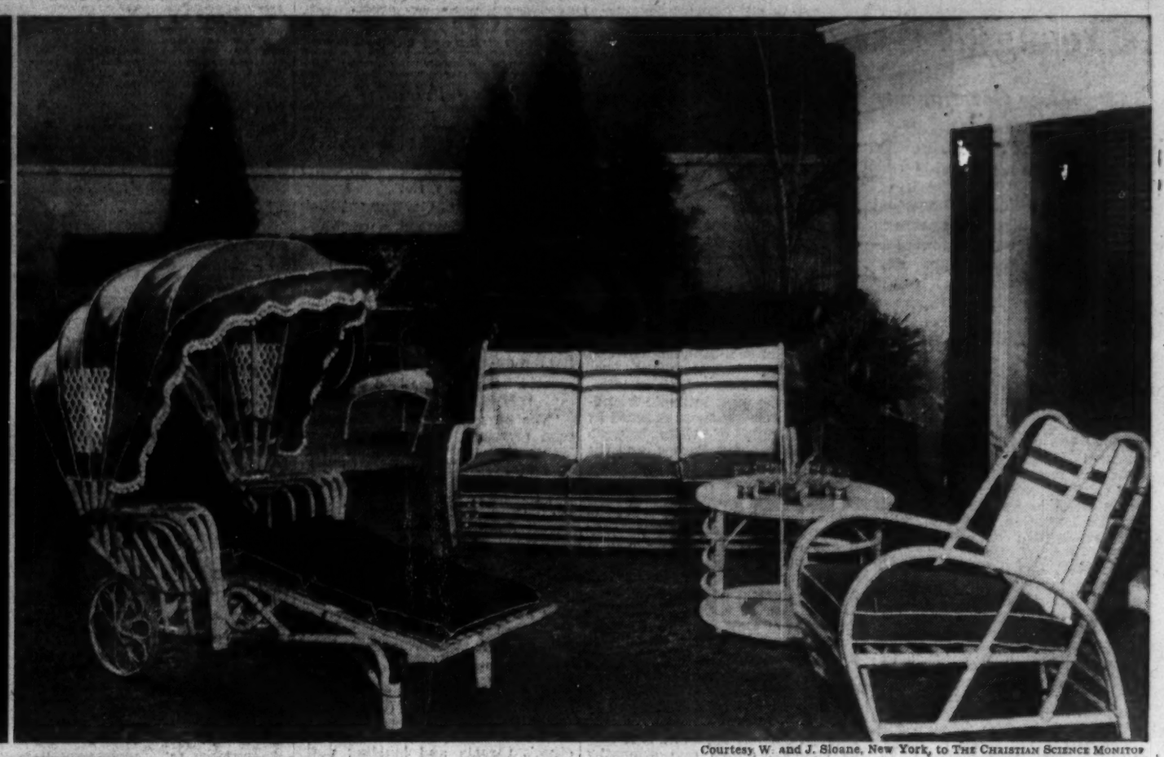

Courtesy W. and J. Sloane, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Outfitting the Porch or Terrace

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

New York

THESE are the weeks when out of doors calls insistently to everyone. Only a very few are free to respond according to their inclinations, and they may not be those most sensitive to the delights of all that the earth nurtures in its limitless variety of beauty's forms and colors.

In the multitude who have less leisure hours, there are no end of degrees of desire, the greater part perhaps content that nearly all the year's weeks are spent in about the home. For there they bring within for the cool seasons the greens and blooms from without, and in the more genial months extend their living quarters to the porch or terrace, where turf and flowers and foliage are nearby or surround them.

With this seasonal change, comes the expanding of the utilized dwelling area into the open air, and with this, the engaging subject of suitable and comfortable outfitting of the porch or terrace. Too be easily movable, so meeting the needs of leisurely informality, is a primary requirement for this furniture, after that of comfort. Then, colors are sought which either follow the trast sharply with them.
theme of the surroundings or con-

As for frames of the chairs, settees and tables, the long familiar materials from the Orient—rattan, cane and bamboo—have not been equaled in desirability by any synthetic fabrication of this resourceful age. So they continue to dominate, and to be shaped with such modifications of form as may please the ever growing call for added ease and comeliness.

As seen at W. and J. Sloane's, this season finds them simpler than ever in structural lines, with no attempt at all to add ornament. In the two upper pictures here, hardly an inch of any frame is not needed for proper strength.

* * *

At the extreme right, it seems that the armchair which derives its lines from tubular metal prototypes has rather the better of the competition, for simplicity, utility and rhyhm of lines. And all this comes with a natural employment of the qualities of the material itself.

Comparison of this chair with those in the left-hand group indicate that rattan, cane and bamboo, lend themselves more easily and acceptably to tubular metal curves, than they do to the angles inherited from cabinet makers who joined chair frames by means of mortises and tenons. Besides, those sweeps of arm curve and inclined back lines partake of the relaxation that the chair is meant to invite.

With all these respects paid to one design, it may be that the one at the left is just as pleasant to occupy; to many it is no doubt pleasanter to look at, is more familiar in shape. But I chose the other.

* * *

Apparently the seats and tables in the lower group are intended for all-weather positions under the open sky, for the weight of solid metal frames and plate glass tops does not invite moving about, often or far. Shower proof materials for cushions that are easily taken under cover if desired, meet practical requirements. Here the iron is all white and the upholstery is in green and white cotton, except the chaise longue, which is in yellow chenille.

Nowadays there seems to be a freedom approaching boldness, in associating hues that a few years ago would have been thought violently conflicting. So far as standards of practice go, it may be said there are either none or very many, according to the way one choses to think of the matter. If smartness in colors is the aim, that often means mildly shocking, and is not difficult to accomplish. That is, unless one seeks to be as shocking as possible, which itself requires a sort of talent and technique.

But a middle ground has been taken in the selection of the coverings for the rattan shown above, with choices that are lively enough yet not too obtrusive. In both the seat cushions are plain, those at the left being of green twill, while the back cushions are of chintz—black and green with lilies in white. At the right the seats are of blue canvas and the backs of white, with blue stripes.

So here are some hints of this season's furniture for out-of-door hours, whether spent adjoining a simple and far-away farmhouse; in connection with an extensive estate among mountains or by the sea; or beside a penthouse mounted dizzy heights above a city's rush and noise and smoke. In all these places, sky and clouds, verdure and blooms, make their eternal and heartening appeal, and few they are who are not moved to respond.

With warmer months approaching closely, furniture for use on the porch or terrace fills display floors in many stores. Here are three groups assembled by W. and J. Sloane. At the left, above, is a rattan set in white; at the right, natural rattan is used, while below iron and plate glass are the materials. Further comment on each of these types is to be found in adjoining columns

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Among England's Rarest Spoons

By "Collector"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE most important sale of early English silver spoons in a decade or more will take place at Sotheby's on May 30, when the first portion of the famous collection formed by the late H. D. Ellis will come up for disposal. There are only 53 lots, most of them single specimens, in the catalogue. Included are five lots which Mr. Ellis did not own, but the entire afternoon will be devoted to the dispersal of the fifty-odd. The spoons will be sold with Mr. Ellis' own descriptive labels still attached to the bowls, a tribute to the prestige of a great connoisseur.

The collecting world was startled, at Christie's in 1902, when a London-made silver spoon of the time of Henry VIII, about the size of a modern dessert spoon and weighing about 2½ ounces, realized no less than £690—more than £250 an ounce. The stem was surmounted by the figure of St. Nicholas restoring to life three children in a tub. The stem was engraved in Roman capitals "SYNT NYCOLAS, PRAY FOR WS."

Another spoon, which the late Charles G. Rupert of Sedgely, Delaware, would have described as also surmounted by the figure of St. Nicholas but this time bearing in his right hand three balls, will be one of the rarities offered at this forthcoming sale although I doubt if it will realize any sum even approaching that of the other St. Nicholas. The piece is described in the catalogue as an Apostle spoon of very early type, circa 1460-70 A.D. "with the figure of St. Philip holding three loaves." It bears a Provincial mark only—a cross urdée or four-pointed star.

Mr. Rupert, who had devoted considerable research to the subject of "3aints" spoons, declared that the use of one or more loaves of bread as an emblem for St. Philip is a modern conception, and while the idea is possibly historically accurate it was never sanctioned by ancient usage. "These are not Apostle spoons, but bear the image of St. Nicholas of Myra or Bari, with three balls of gold, an emblem that belongs to no other saint, said Mr. Rupert.

He suggested that in olden times a St. Nicholas spoon might have accompanied a set of 13 Apostle spoons to protect them, in the popular belief of the day, against loss or theft. Mr. Rupert, like many Americans, was himself a keen collector. He was the owner of the Bishop Whyte part-set of eight Henry VIII Apostle spoons, which he acquired at the sale of the Marquis of Breadalbane's collection in 1926.

The collection now to be sold includes two examples with handles topped by acorns—the first definite type of Mediaeval English silver spoon, of which there is authentic record. The first reference to this variety yet discovered is found in a will as far back as 1348, proved in the Court of Husting, London, in 1351, whereby John de Holegh bequeathed to Thomas Taillour 12 silver spoons with "akernes."

Treasured Even By Nobility

A single silver spoon in mediaeval or Tudor times conferred distinction on its owner. It was carried on the person for use when travelling or even dining out. Queen Elizabeth carried a "foulden spone" (folding-spoon) about with her on her "progresses." They were also meticulously recorded in wills and inventories. The will of the Countess of Northumberland, for example, filed in 1542, specifically cites, in her bequests "a spone with an acorne doble gilt." No example of this variety has come into the auction-room for ten years.

A close rival of the acorn-head in point of antiquity is the top which is faceted like a diamond or spear-head. No fewer than six mediaeval diamond-points, as they are called, will come up at the sale.

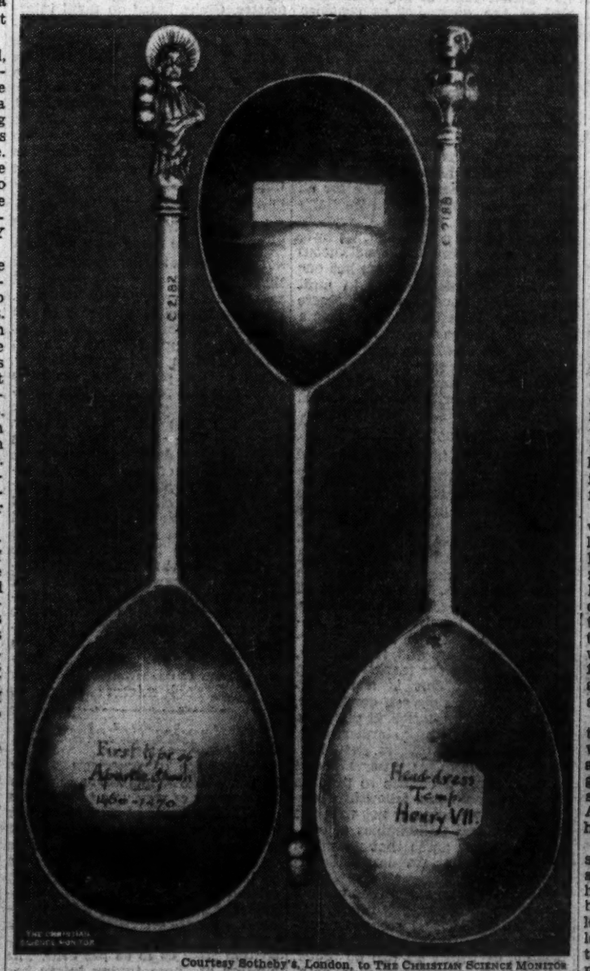
Another rarity of the Middle Ages will be a piece surmounted by a "lion sejant guardant" of which the only other example known is in the Victoria and Albert Museum. The ordinary Lion Sejant known to collectors, I should explain, ("sejant" meaning "sitting" from the old French word "seiant",) is a spoon topped with the little silver-gilt image of a small lion which sits like a cat with its forelimbs stiff and upright. The lion faces the inside of the bowl of the spoon. Its full heraldic name in this position is "lion sejant affronté." In the present instance, the lion is sitting sideways but with its head turned to the inside of the bowl.

A lovely Tudor specimen for which there is likely to be keen competition is a rare variation of the maidenhead type, toppled with the bust of a maiden issuing either from foliage or from the calyx of a fleur-de-lis. The top frequently reflects the wondrous changes in the coiffure of the woman of fashion of the period. In this instance it shows a woman's headdress in the far-off days of King Henry VII. The Victoria and Albert, again, possesses the only other example known with this particular headdress.

Bidding is also sure to be spirited for a set of twelve London-made trifid or lobed-end spoons made in 1683, the days of King Charles II, with delicate "lace" decoration on the fronts of the stems and the backs of the bowls to say nothing of finely-modeled rat-tails. Trifids are somewhat "late" and fanciful for the admirer of early spoons with their plain hexagonal stems and graceful fig-shaped bowls. No other complete set of twelve trifids can be traced however.

In view of the fact that a number of the spoons, despite their indubitable rarity and authenticity, bear only Provincial marks or no marks at all, "small" amateur collectors hopefully foresee possible bargains and are counting the days to the sale. Certainly it will set the standard of values of these early English objects for a long time to come. No one today, for instance, can do more than hazard a guess at the market value of, say, a Provincial marked diamond-point, or an unmarked acorn-head.

At the time of writing the date of the sale of the second portion has still to be announced.



Courtesy Sotheby's, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Three of the rare silver spoons included in the forthcoming H. D. Ellis sale at Sotheby's, London. At the center is one dating in the 1300's, with an acorn-shaped tip on the handle. To the left is shown the St. Nicholas figure, and to the right the so-called maidenhead type

China Students' Club

LUSTERWARE, from the eighth century to the nineteenth, will be the subject of the next meeting of the China Students' Club, to be held at the Harrison Gray Otis House, 141 Cambridge Street, Boston, at two o'clock, the afternoon of May 18. Mrs. Enid Fairbairn will speak on the period before 1700, and Mrs. Frank H. Dillaby on the two centuries following. Examples of lusterware of several periods and types will be on exhibition.

Modern Room In City Suite

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle

IT IS more difficult to create an atmosphere of individuality in an apartment than in a house, partly because the apartment must appeal to more than one tenant, but also because it is restricted in size. Yet in one case these conditions were met with complete success. To begin with, it was realized that contempory furniture design offered much to aid the apartment dweller, for this particular room. For instance, instead of choosing a regulation sofa with high back and arms, a studio couch was selected. By arranging cushions suitably against the wall at the back, comfort was secured, while the lower piece of furniture looked more appropriate for such a room; also, it could be used for a bed when occasion required. Upholstered in a rust-colored frieze of interesting texture, it was flanked at the ends by those convenient little tables which have many compartments. Each having a space for magazines, another for books, still others for art objects.

There was another ingenious table, with a large shelf, several inches below the top. Near it was placed a low chair, designed with long horizontal lines, and upholstered in a hand-blocked linen fabric, in which canary yellow predominated, with touches of rust and blue-green in the pattern. Both chair and table were low enough to look well in front of the largest window group, and they were beautiful in color against the curtains.

Although extending to the floor, the mesh of the curtain net was so wide that the maximum light was admitted. The background color was grayed green, connecting with the still grayer blue-green of the walls. Across this cool color were graduated horizontal stripes of yellow and rust.

At the far end of the room was a second chair, upholstered in the same kind of linen as the first, but here the room could stand some height, so one of wing-type was selected. Next to it was a brown stand, low and simply designed as the table, and upon it was a blue-green pottery bowl containing an unusual cactus. The blue-green and rusty brown against the canary yellow seemed to glow with beauty.

D. M. R.

Antiques, One at a Time

A Saturday Series

The Spool Bed, and Its Suite

ALTHOUGH hardly anybody is likely to class furniture of this type as antique, so many people are interested in "spool" chamber furniture that little apology seems needed for mentioning it.

Judging by the number of them that are found in old shops, there were more beds than anything else manufactured in this pattern. Chairs are almost never seen and tables are uncommon, such as are met being either of bed-side size or else about 28 inches long, for side-wall position.

Some chairs of a complete chamber set I know of have no "spool" suggestion in their design. A few things of this type were for parlors, as a music rack, a simple secretary-bookcase and a what-not, also now in use; but for the greater part, "spool" patterns were applied to bedroom furniture—beds, bureaus, enclosed washstands, towel racks, stands and small tables.

The things made best in this fashion are likely to be of walnut wood, although maple is far more common. Case pieces, such as bureaus and enclosed wash stands, were usually of pine, painted decoratively, and with "spool-turned" rods split and applied as ornaments.

Just what started this manner of the 1850's and '60's is not clear. There was a similar English style in the time of King Charles I, around 1630, but I know of no revival of that period's tastes during the decades mentioned, which followed closely the popularity of the Empire.

These were the years when factory methods were gaining headway in their speed, and before these methods had been developed well enough to produce durable goods. This accounts for the fragile condition of much "spool" furniture which has survived until now.

C. G. B.

Courtesy American Art Association-Anderson Galleries, Inc., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This harewood marquetry commode, in French taste and probably of Swedish workmanship, is among the treasures of Ophir Hall, residence of the late Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, which will be sold on the premises by the American Art-Anderson Galleries, during ten sessions, May 14 to 18

The Whitelaw Reid Estate Sale

New York

OPHIR HALL, at Purchase, N. Y., residence of the late Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, with its collection of art treasures, will be open to the public May 13, from 10 to 5 and from 1 to 5 May 12, a nominal admission charge going to four local Westchester activities. The contents of the house will be dispersed at public sale on the premises during 10 sessions, May 14-18, inclusive, under the management of the American Art—Anderson Galleries of this city.

Included in the 1600-odd catalogue lots are seventeenth and eighteenth century Dutch and Flemish paintings, eighteenth century British portraits and some by American artists. English Chippendale furniture of exceptional merit, as well as numerous Heppelwhite, Sheraton, Louis XV and XVI pieces, and a considerable English group of dating in the 1600s, indicate the quality of this classification in the furnishings of a conspicuously rich American home.

Persian carpets, Chinese porcelain in 300 catalogue numbers, twelfth to fifteenth century pottery of Rhages and Sultanabad—these point to the owners' cosmopolitan appreciation of the arts, as do the seventeenth and eighteenth century brocades, damasks and velvets, and the Gobelin tapestries woven in the 1600s.

New Closing Date June 1

New York

CONTINUED local interest and the attendance of an increasing number of visitors coming from a distance, have led to the still another—the fourth—extension of the Loan Exhibition of Pennsylvania German Folk Arts, at 673 Fifth Avenue (entrance on East Fifty-third Street). Now the closing date is set as June 1. Already visitors are registered from 148 cities and towns in 21 of the United States, and others from Canada and overseas.

A notable recent addition to the early items shown, is a group of six paintings by Edward Hicks, the Pennsylvania Quaker preacher and painter of coaches: landscapes and Biblical subjects. None of the group have ever been exhibited before, it is stated. This Folk Art Exhibition was described in these columns on March 16.

How to Get There

New York

LAST week there was printed in these columns an article about the Dey Manor House, now open to the public as a museum after renovation by the Passaic County Park Commission. To assist those who are not familiar with the New Jersey region in which the house is located, the following directions are offered.

This colonial residence is rather off the route of any regular public conveyance, the writer getting there by a half-hour taxi ride from the Erie station at Paterson, New Jersey. Good motor roads run to the community of Preakness, in which the house is situated, not far from the Passaic County Golf Club. Except in cold weather, the schedule of open hours includes Saturdays and Sundays and the afternoons of Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Youngsters Clasp Hands Across Borders

While Governments Talk Armament, Children Are Making Friends

By George F. Timpson

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THERE is noticeable throughout the world a marked change in the attitude of youth toward its fellows in other lands. "Foreigners" are rapidly ceasing to exist for the rising generation. The first signs of this new outlook became noticeable just 25 years ago, and the first man to notice them was, almost certainly, General (now Lord) Baden-Powell. In reponse to the issue of his "Scouting for Boys," Scout Troops had sprung up spontaneously in many parts of the world, and the Headquarters Gazette of the Scout Movement recorded in its earliest issues (1909) an exchange of visits between English and German boys, and the formation of Scout Troops in 10 non-British countries.

Even in the darkest days of the World War, Baden-Powell declared that this movement toward international amity had a vitality which would outlast the conflagration. The event justified his prophecy. Since the first great Jamboree at Olympia, in August, 1920, at which a permanent International Bureau was founded, the Scout movement has become a colossal influence for international friendship among the young people.

Throughout the whole of human history there has been no such worldwide exchange of visits and friendship as that constantly promoted by the Boy Scout movement through its Jamborees, its Peace Cruises, its overseas camps and hikes, its International Scout Center at Kandersteg (Switzerland), its World Friendship Badge, and its World Moots and Conferences.

The essential point to note is that this is mainly a movement of friendship among boys—and through the Guide movement, among girls—of school age. University students have always had a tendency to mix with those of other lands; but any adult of the present generation who looks back at his or her own schooldays must remember how utterly "national" was the whole outlook inculcated at all but a few rare schools.

It is by no means only in the Scout and Guide movements that young people are stretching "hands across the sea." The schools are playing a steadily increasing part by exchanging groups of pupils, and their work is supplemented by that of individual enthusiasts such as Mr. Sven Knudsen, of bodies such as the Modern Language Associations, the International School Correspondence Bureaux, the Junior Branches of the League of Nations Union, and the world wide organization which has grown up in response to the Welsh Children's Annual Wireless Message. The last mentioned has possibly the widest sphere of influence, but the most intimate friendships are probably those fostered by the exchanges of visits between schools throughout Europe, and the transatlantic visits and correspondence organized by Mr. Sven Knudsen.

It is not the purpose of this article to do more than indicate very briefly one of the most interesting phases of contemporary life. Something of the spirit of this new movement of thought and feeling may be caught from the messages exchanged on Goodwill Day, May 18, 1934, by the children of 60 countries; let us therefore dip into just a few:

"To build up a great brotherhood of boys and girls of all countries, races, and ages is the task of all of us peacemakers. We are passing through difficult days, and it is only by common action and sympathy that we can hope to stamp out the fire of war and bloodshed, so that

'Nation with Nation, land with land,
Unarmed shall live as comrades free.'

and that is the wish of the youth of New South Wales."

(The Education Gazette, New South Wales. Feb. 7, 1934

"We the boys of Government High School, Muzafferabad, assembled here today, 18th May, 1934, send our greetings and best wishes to boys and girls of all nations, of all climes and languages of the world on this auspicious day. We, the citizens of tomorrow, individually and collectively, are responsible for bringing heaven on earth. . . ."

(Bulletin of the International Bureau of Geneva, fourth quarter, 1934)

"The boys and girls of Denmark send greetings to the children of Wales, thanking you for your Message of Peace. We promise to help you as much as we can. Peace cannot be far off if we all prepare for it."

(Politiken, Denmark)

"Heartily reciprocating your kind greeting and message of good will, we, the boys and girls of Persia, sincerely hope that we, too, on our part may be useful in the promotion of the cause created by your ideal, which is ours as well."

(A World Romance, L. N. U., Cardiff)

Such messages constitute but a small fraction of the evidence, that while the adults of the world have been alternately flying at each other's throats and building walls of economic isolation, the hearts of the children have been opening spontaneously to a friendship which knows no boundaries.

A Piano Class at the Schaum Piano School in Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Children love to do things together, but they usually get little chance to enjoy companionship while learning to play the piano. Even when in piano groups, they are likely to have too few chances to use the studio pianos. The instruments seen here are pianettes, and have piano key action and accurately pitched tones. The little class, under the leadership of John W. Schaum, is evidently having an interesting time.

Taking Out Citizenship Papers

Illinois Teachers Now Trained to Help Applicants

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

THE present rush for citizenship has sent teachers and social workers delving into naturalization laws as never before. They are confronted with very knotty questions about whether or not a person is qualified to petition for citizenship papers, whether he has been in this country long enough, how long he must wait after taking out his first papers before he can apply for second, in what cases he may hurdle the first papers and take out only the second.

Scores of questions are coming in weekly from people who have decided to become American citizens. Some of them have lived in the United States for years, have brought up families in the new world and are only now asking to be naturalized. The stream of aliens crowding toward the door of naturalization offices is double what it was a year ago.

This new phase of the naturalization movement together with the new laws which have materially affected the conditions of naturalization have forced teachers, who would help the applicants, to become better versed in the naturalization procedure.

Illinois, where there are many immigrant colonies, has undertaken to prepare teachers for this work—a move which may be adopted in other states. An institute for training teachers to help aliens was held in Chicago in March where more than 100 were trained and then sent out through the State. Special lessons also have been given at the headquarters of the naturalization office in Chicago under the direction of Fred J. Schlotfeldt, director of naturalization.

Help Needed

It was found that hundreds of applications are returned to the prospective citizen because they are not properly made out, that hundreds of very complicated cases of citizenship status have arisen, and that far more training is needed on the part of social workers and teachers who would give these people a helping hand.

Just who can become American citizens? As far as race is concerned, only whites and blacks. People of the yellow race cannot be naturalized. The Chinese cannot become American citizens because of the Chinese Exclusion Act, passed by Congress in 1882. The Japanese are ineligible because they are not of the white race. But if children of Chinese or Japanese parents are born in the United States, that fact makes such children American citizens. A child of Chinese parents, when grown, could be President of the United States, then, if he were elected.

Filipinos, except those rendering three years' service in the United States Navy, Marine Corps or Naval Auxiliary Service, may not be naturalized as they are neither white persons nor of the Negro race.

American Indians, though they were here long before the first European set foot on the soil of the New World, were never deemed eligible for citizenship until Congress passed legislation in 1924 providing that any native-born American Indian shall be deemed a citizen.

Political Regulations

There are other requirements besides that of race. Neither an anarchist nor a polygamist can become a citizen. A Communist or anyone who advocates the overthrow of the government by force is also barred.

In most cases the violation of law prohibits a person from becoming a citizen until he has made amends. After being released from prison or penitentiary he must wait five years before he can take out his final papers. In case of minor offenses like breaking the traffic laws, providing it is not too frequent, the violation is not deemed a sufficient reflection to withhold citizenship.

Many people with good intentions have been caught napping. That is, they have taken out their first papers and through neglect, or lack of funds, have let too much time go by before applying for their second papers. This means a forfeiture of the first and starting all over again. First papers are good only for seven years. A minimum of two years must elapse between taking out first and second papers and a person must have resided in this country a period of five years before becoming a citizen.

One of the few exceptions to this residence requirement is in the case where a person has married an American husband or wife. Then, according to the law of May 24, 1934, he need only prove a three years' residence if the marriage or the naturalization of the citizen spouse took place after 12 noon eastern standard time of this date.

But suppose, during this period of getting naturalized, a man goes back to the "old country" for a short time. If it is for a visit of less than a year this absence from the country does not necessarily affect his getting his papers. But if he should stay longer than a year and then return, he must start all over again with his naturalization procedure.

Witnesses Required

Questions are often asked about witnesses. Two witnesses are required, both of whom must be American citizens and people who have known the applicant well. It is possible to have seen an applicant every day and still not know much about him. A newspaperman on the corner, for instance, might have seen the applicant four or five times a week, but he would not be considered a good witness. Applicants are generally advised not to bring near relatives as witnesses, but persons, nevertheless, who are well acquainted with the character of the man applying for citizenship.

Some naturalization offices have changed their policy recently and are now examining the applicant on his knowledge of the government when he brings in his first papers. This, however, is only to warn him in case he shows signs of knowing nothing about it, to bestir himself and get prepared before he comes back for his second papers. As a matter of fact, the alien does not need to be able even to write his name in order to get his first papers.

Woe be it to anyone, however, who tries to get his final papers without having learned to read and write, or without a fair knowledge of the functioning of the federal, state, county and city government. Years ago acquiring citizenship was more or less a matter of form, but it is becoming increasingly difficult inasmuch as the courts as well as naturalization officers feel that an applicant is shouldering certain responsibilities and should know something about the practical workings of his government.

Although the applicant is by no means required to know the provisions of the Constitution as thoroughly as a constitutional lawyer, he should be well aware of the fact that the Constitution is the foundation of the United States government and the supreme law thereof. He swears allegiance to this Constitution and should be familiar with its Bill of Rights—the first ten amendments. He is expected to know how the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government function in the federal, state, county and city units. He should have some knowledge of American history and be informed about current government problems.

The Parent

Knowing Our Child's Teachers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In sending us the letter which follows, Mrs. M. M. L. writes:

I have tried to bring out the good that is being taught the school child which he will use in everyday life after leaving school. I really feel that the parents would gain much by taking more interest in the Junior High School. . . . Every bit of the Principal's thought is for his school, and it is a pleasure to visit the school assemblies. Most parents, I have noticed, go out directly after the assembly, instead of meeting the different teachers.

Massachusetts

Dear Friends:

How many parents realize the helpful ideas that are present in our Junior High Schools? It has been my privilege, having two children in school, to visit the different grades and to meet the teachers. The teachers enjoy having the parents visit and show an interest in the work of the school and pupil. Comparatively few parents do this—so much good is being overlooked, by the parent not meeting the teacher of her child. Teachers are always pleased to know that the parent is ready to help in bringing out the best in the child and to correct any disagreeable habits. Our boy is in the eighth grade of Lincoln Junior High, in Malden, Mass. Our little girl is in the primary grades, and I am following her work along as I did our boy's. As the boy has several teachers, instead of one teacher as in grammar school, I have not as yet met all of his teachers, but I hope to do so before he finishes the Junior High.

In meeting some of the teachers, I have discovered that a teacher sometimes knows my child better than I do. One teacher said to me that she liked to meet the parents so that she could know just what to expect of the child. Most of the Lincoln pupils come from foreign-born parents in poor circumstances and when a boy or girl coming from such homes can do excellent work, she feels that a child coming from a home where English is spoken and the home surroundings more spacious should do at least as good work. Meeting the parents helped, she said, to reach the child's thought quite often and a better understanding resulted.

I like to see who has charge of my children, too, and know just what thoughts are to be met. But in speaking to others about visiting the schools, I'm told by some of them that they stay away from the teachers if possible. I wonder sometimes if fear of discovering that their child is troublesome keeps some of them away from the teacher!

It has been a pleasure, also, to meet the principal. In coming in contact with him, I have been given some idea of what he is endeavoring to instill into the thought of the seventh, eighth and ninth grade pupil. He is working for their interest, to make good citizens of our boys and girls, and incidentally, good neighbors.

Realizing the fear a person has when asked to get up to speak before a public gathering, he plans that every pupil in the school shall appear on the stage of the school auditorium either in group or alone, before the year ends. This not only helps the child to meet and overcome fear, but it also aids the child in acquiring poise, which is needed at all times.

Assemblies are held once a week, parents and friends being welcome to enjoy the excellent plays, music and exhibitions given by the pupils. The idea of thoughtfulness for others is brought out by the principal in expecting absolute attention and absolute quiet from the student body and visitors. Sometimes the entertainment seems uninteresting to the child, but, he must learn to be quiet during the performance so that those who do enjoy it may not be disturbed. May I mention here, that the example given out by the pupils present at these assemblies, could be followed by the most of us parents!

Another thing expected of the pupil by the principal of this school, is implicit obedience to school rules. Thus he is training our child to be obedient to city, state and national laws.

One result of these ideas is an exceptionally well-behaved group of boys and girls when appearing in public as they so often do in their band or orchestra work. This school ranks high in all of its work, academics, sports and music. The band has a reputation for giving excellent concerts. And the principal and the excellent staff of teachers have every reason to be proud of their pupils. The pupils co-operate wonderfully with the principal and the results should be only good for the community. This is only one example of what many of our public schools are doing to make good citizens of our children. It is the desire of the teachers that the parents become better acquainted with the schools.

(Mrs.) M. M. L.

Where Enthusiasm Helps

Louisiana

Dear Friends:

The dear, sweet letters for Mrs. F. B. of Wisconsin, which have recently appeared in the Monitor, have been a joy to me, and I want to send my encouragement to her and share my experience with her.

It is my thought that if a mother will give personal attention to the children's finger nails, the result will of course be in proportion to her efforts. No matter what condition the nails are in at present, if she will promise to care for them until they are presentable for a real professional manicurist to work on, the improvement will be noticed at once. If a mother "tells" a child to do something that he does not much care about co-operating in, the result will be rather haphazard. But if a mother wants to get results, let her give the matter personal and regular attention, till the goal is reached.

Sunday evening is manicure time in my household. Little girls of three and seven, and boy of nine, have a regular routine of manicuring, in which I do all the work as nearly like a professional as I can, with the cuticle carefully pressed back, the rough edges filed, and nail white pressed under the tips, and for the little girls a light liquid polish. I don't put any polish on the boy's, but otherwise his nails are as well cared for as the girls's. We listen to their favorite radio programs during this time, and it is such a custom that their nails are a joy to any mother's heart.

Now a word about the practicing. All my children play the piano. Since I teach them myself, they have had music lessons ever since they were big enough to read their A B C's. But they do not practice "by the clock." Their requirement is to practice all current work twice (except the very hard pieces), and run over the previous assignment once, and keep the old pieces prepared for playing upon request. Of course, I anticipate the assignment, so I know it will take about the length of time they should practice.

Perhaps this method is more simple for me because I am able to supervise their work to keep it accurate at all times. But again, the result is in proportion to how much of herself a mother gives toward promoting the joyous expression of activity.

During the school term, one child practice while the other studies, and then they change places. If I have guests, which interferes with the practice period, it is fitted in to that day, if possible, but not up until bedtime. A quiet bedtime is most important, without undue strain or harassment about things undone.

As I study little people, I am more and more convinced that they really want to be good, just as we too really want to be good. I have a different way of expressing my love and appreciation to my mother, than my sisters have, and yet how badly I would feel if she voiced the thought that I did not care for her and what she has done for me. And so each of our little ones is unfolding in the sunlight of truth and love which we are bringing into the home. The rapidity of the unfoldment is in proportion to the sunlight we spread. (Mrs.) L. C. G.

Letting Sonny Help

Texas

Dear Friends:

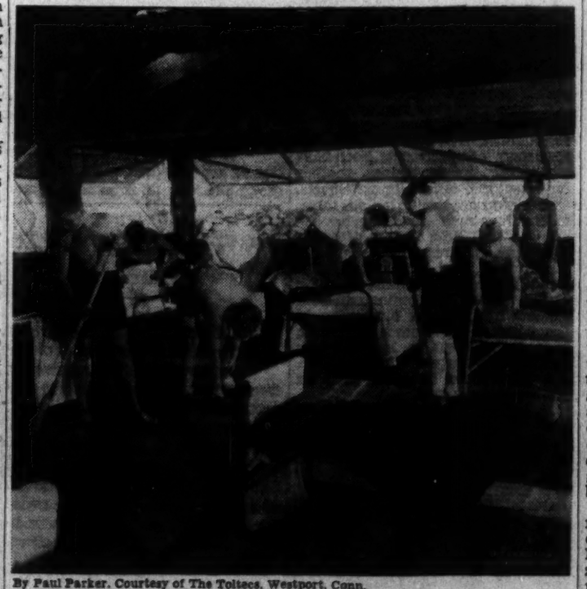
Long before I was a parent I enjoyed this column; and now, with a little son of 2½ years, I find my Parent Column scrapbook a great help indeed.

I am trying to encourage helpfulness and love of home in the child. Since he first began to walk he has been allowed to help. Sometimes it takes a great deal of patience when he seems to hinder rather than help, but I am well repaid in the happiness of the child over having accomplished a task.

Recently a bedspread was left turned back. Sonny, who has been helping Mother make up the beds, attempted the task alone. Of course the spread was not very smooth or straight, but rather than spoil his joy of helping, I left it that way. He is allowed to dry his cup and bowl though I have to guide his little hands, and I never fail to thank him when he finishes.

I began early to teach him the love of books. He is allowed to handle his books with perfect freedom, even the more expensive bible story book, which he loves very much. He looks at them carefully and never tears one.

I want to express my gratitude for all who have contributed the Parent Column. (Mrs.) M. S.



By Paul Parker. Courtesy of The Toltecs, Westport, Conn.

Campers Learn to Be Neat

Almost time for inspection and these campers look as if this morning they intended their cabin to measure up. Each one does his share, for camp housekeeping is the responsibility of all. What is more, after the glorious summer at camp is ended, and the boy or girl is back home with a bedroom to keep neat, many a surprised and gratified parent reaps the benefits.

Clubs As Part of Curriculum

Young Citizens Get Experience in Group Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Newton, Mass.

SINCE the beginning of the twentieth century, so many methods, practices and techniques have been invented and developed in education that one is forced to ponder the question: is our educational system for the youth of the nation, or is the system an end in itself?

The field of secondary education has been plowed, harrowed and rolled, time and again. If an educator gets a plausible idea, it perhaps becomes the fad of the moment. And the schools turn out individuals whose attitudes, work habits and standards of appreciation are not what we would wish.

There has been, however, one movement in education during this century which has steadily gained momentum—a movement which contains great possibilities when directed in the right channel. The writer would be willing to defend the statement that more real learning goes on in a correctly handled club period than in any other period of the week. Let us consider some definite contributions of the club program to school life.

First, in a well-arranged club program, each pupil in the school has the privilege of selecting the activity in which he is most interested. This means, as a foundation, that the pupil is definitely interested in the club. This is the finest possible background for the learning processes. It is true for all ages; people learn easily in the fields of their major interests. Thus, in one part of the curriculum, we have an activity where the spontaneous interest runs high. There is but one condition for membership in most clubs; that is, good citizenship. There is no logical reason for depriving a child of the joy in this activity because he finds Latin or arithmetic difficult. Neither should there be any unreasonable financial obligations. The great majority of clubs should be free.

Under Pupil Direction

After pupil interest, a second major contribution of club activity is the pupil discretion. It is in this respect that a great many schools fall below the standard of achievement which is possible. In the well-planned club, the teacher should keep in the background. Each club should be organized with a list of officers and necessary committees. It should be the work of the program committee, with the co-operation of the officers and, if necessary, the guidance of the teacher, to plan the meetings. This is a real-life situation. It develops self-confidence, ambition, and initiative. It promotes discrimination and standards of comparison. The officers should be elected at frequent intervals and give members a chance to practise both leadership and fellowship.

Whether we agree or not with the new ideas and philosophies of education, we can agree that we would like to see better standards of citizenship, both national and international. We can agree that present standards can be greatly raised. The political, social, and economic conditions of the present day world are nothing of which we can be proud.

Therefore, inasmuch as these present conditions are partially, at least, the result of educational practices and methods of the past, we are justified in trying to do something different whenever the new idea seems worthy of trial. Adult citizens of the present day have not made the progress we would desire in eliminating the sores of the world: war, slums, undeserved poverty, inequalities of opportunity. The club activities of our schools can contribute to a better citizenship by encouraging pupils to learn how to handle group problems.

Third, and very important, is the fact that we must assume the responsibility in the schools of opening avenues of worth-while leisure activities. It seems certain that, as science and man's inventiveness explore the future, many more of the time-consuming tasks of the world will be done by mechanical means. The leisure time problem will become increasingly important. We have only to observe the caliber of the cinema, many newspapers, magazines, books, and commercialized amusements to realize that education has a great opportunity and tremendous responsibility in the matter. Clubs, based on pupil interest and pupil direction offer educators one way of preparing the youth for the use of future leisure time. Such clubs as woodworking, stamp, various forms of musical organizations, book, sheet-metal, pottery, tennis, linoleum block, camp-craft, art, gardening, and nature study are the finest sort of preparation for the use of leisure time.

Miniature Social Order

Last of all, specific mention should be made of the fact that a club is a miniature social order in itself, and that the group of pupils concerned gets actual practice in government. We have not yet learned how to run all our academic classes with that standard of pupil freedom based on pupil direction that we would like. Some of the private schools have made splendid progress in this direction.

In the club program, however, there has been encouraging progress in the last two decades. The ultimate responsibility of the school to society is to furnish the social order with worthy citizens, willing and eager to assume the duties as well as privileges of citizenship. And we know, amid a haze of half-truths and surmises, that practice does improve one. In our clubs, the boys and girls who will be the leaders and followers in the future have a chance to practice, make mistakes and correct them. A correctly planned club program is a vital part of the modern second curriculum.

HAYDN S. PEARSON

The Stamp Club at Bigelow Junior High School, Newton, Mass.

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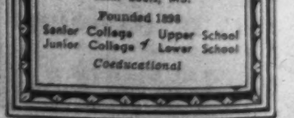

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Notes on a Long Sea Voyage

THIS has been an exceptional voyage. We are seventeen days out and we look forward with gleeful anticipation to tomorrow morning's entrance into what is perhaps the most beautiful harbor in all the world, Rio de Janeiro.

Seventeen days of perfect sailing rarely fall to the lot of the traveler on any sea. There must be a "bit of weather," as the captain calmly puts it, now and then. But there has been none on this voyage. Through the Gulf of Mexico, then across the Spanish Main, close beside storied Martinique and beautiful St. Lucia and the low Barbadoes we have passed, and thence into the Atlantic. And then down the latitudinal ladder toward "The Line," across that, around Cape St. Roque, the "corner," as seamen put it, and with altered course for Rio de Janeiro.

Tranquil has been the weather throughout. "Flying fish" weather, sailors have called it from time immemorial. And, sure enough, always the unfortunate creatures, their succulence making them the avidly sought prey of all the deep, rise out of the water, dart hither and yon, little flashes of light under the tropical sun, seeking to evade their foes. They pirouette in graceful curves, circle, soar as high as they are able; and then at last, when their winglike fins have dried, fall back into the sea in a tiny jet of foam. You hope, as you watch them, sympathetically, that no ruthless prowler of the deep is there to await them after their frantic flight from some other.

* * *

THERE IS NOTHING in sight; though, of course, many ships, beyond the horizon, are in touch with us by the watchful wireless. But in all directions stretches the sapphire blue of the tropical sea. And always the trade wind, the "northeast trade," blows, evenly and steadily, as it has done for centuries and will do for all of time. It is the merchant sailors' wind, the wind that in the sailing-ship days was so useful to trade that it came to be called by that name. It is useful to us now in another way, for it blows softly, yet searchingly, through the ship, cooling every nook and corner above and below. Through the huge ventilators, whose gaping mouths are turned to gulp it in, it penetrates down to the engine and boiler rooms and refreshes the men working there in a high temperature. It stimulates those avidly engaged in "deck sports" of a nature that would seem infantile ashore, but which here are entered into with astonishing zest by old and young. It adds to the beauty of the azure sea by flecking it with dots and splashes of white. Now and then, upon the far horizon, the gleaming crest of a sea flings itself upward like one of the Sea King's horses about to charge. And at sunset it piles up along the skyline a bank of clouds, which serves as a palette on which the rare colors of the day's close in the tropics are flung in a kaleidoscopic profusion and wantonness that fairly stuns the senses.

We have had with us a waxing moon. It has reached the full and, as you stand at the bow at night, there is spread before you that sweep of glorious dark purple ocean that, to the real sea lover, is one of nature's climaxes. Through it the great ship drives, her huge bulk forced on by the simple turn of a comparatively tiny screw in a fashion difficult for the layman to understand. On either side of the bow, great curling waves of white gleam in the moonlight. In the gentle swell of the deep sea, the bow rises and falls and sometimes a dash of spray flings itself across the forward deck, as it were, a tribute from Neptune to our prowess.

Indeed, the Sea King was aboard just the other day. In his long yellow beard, accompanied by his queen and a number of retainers, he emerged from the deep to pass upon our fitness to linger in his domains. Those of us with many equatorial crossings in our experience he regarded with bland benignity, but the newcomers he frowned upon harshly and put through dire "rites" of initiation into the honorable order of circumnavigators of the globe, ere he granted us permission to proceed. And clearly he is satisfied with us above most, for all the time the tranquil weather continues, the steady trade wind flecks the southern sea with dots and splashes of white, the flying-fish soar and pirouette, an occasional jet of spray afar off indicates the presence of some giant of the deep, perhaps a whale; there is an ever-increasing glory of the tropical sunset, and the serene beauty of the moon recalls the dream-seas around Tahiti and Samoa.

A long sea voyage is the occasion for a reasonable amount of work, for much reading, for even more contemplation and reflection. Personally, I like to seek the bow away from the rest of the passengers, there to stand regarding that grandest sight in nature, the panorama of the mighty sea empty of all things but its own glory. Other passengers, it must be acknowledged, are of other minds. To many of them, a sea voyage seems to be the occasion for an activity even more frantic than on land. Every moment of the day they are at "deck sports" or in the temporary bathing tank. Until late at night they are frenziedly at "contract." How is it that they ignore the grandeur of the sea, neither are stirred at the climactic beauty of the sunset? I cannot say, yet I have noted the same thing on a hundred sea voyages. For, at sea on a long trip, there is time and occasion to commune with oneself, to "take stock," as it were, of ourselves that we may find wherein we are wanting and consider our future course.

* * *

FOR THE SEA is a great searcher of men. Throughout all ages it has put them to the test, tried them, as it were, in a mighty crucible, crowned the steadfast and cast out the vacillating. The sea trails of da Gama and Magellan and Drake we are following now, men of the breed indomitable who dared all things, some for empire, some for glory, some merely to find what lay beyond the horizon. The sea to them was a hostile force, for their fragile equipment was puny before its mighty power. To us it is friendly, for our defenses have compelled its consideration. But it crowned them with deathless fame out of their high valor. And it behooves us, in our ships of might, to remember them, to be silent and know that this is still the sea, the mighty of yesterday and today and tomorrow, and humble ourselves in its midst.

For in these days that are full of the peace that lies on the face of the deep, and in these nights of majestic, subduing glory, we seem near to that which is without beginning and without end. About us is the sea, of all primeval forces the mightiest, yet silent, unrevealing and at night mysterious. We are, as it were, a little world to ourselves, alone, apart from all mundane things. Yet not alone. For there is the Sea.

M. T. G.

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF THE ACTRESS CONSUELO: *A Painting by Ignacio Zuloaga*

THIS striking portrait of a handsome woman is the work of one of the best-known Spanish artists of our time—Ignacio Zuloaga. It was painted about thirty years ago, and is in the permanent collection of the Art Institute of Chicago. There has been a long tradition of portrait painting in Spain; and, when Zuloaga as a young man produced works similar to this, he was regarded as something of a reincarnation of his famous predecessors. Indeed, he seems to carry on the old traditions in the simplicity and directness of his painting, yet there is a modern freshness about his earlier work that brings it quite up to date. This quality his most recent portraits have lost, for he has executed numbers of canvases, under stress, that would seem to be from the brush of quite a different person.

Only a charming lady could appear to advantage against a background of such stark simplicity. There is no attempt to create an effect of nature in this background; for the sky is a heavy greenish gray, which is repeated in darker tones in the hills beneath. The impression of a bare and desolate country is easily and expertly conveyed. The background tone was evidently chosen to set off the vivid color, something between cherry and magenta, of the billowing skirts with their lace ruffles. Color as strong as that can bear no competition without great unrest, and this portrait, for all its brilliancy, is the personification of repose. Consuelo's hair is jet black, and her eyes almost as dark; her skin a rosy olive. The directness of her gaze, the carefully arranged lace mantilla, the sedately folded hands in their white gloves, even the meticulously painted jeweled butterflies that gleam near her throat are all important contributions to the general effect which subordinates them all to the expression of a serene personality.

The little dog sitting so patiently beside her can be regarded as a sort of foil, a repetition on a different scale, and in another sphere, of the model.

An artist who regards himself as vastly superior to his sitter cannot be expected to produce a sympathetic portrait, and it can truthfully be said that the great portrait painters have never been subject to this misapprehension. Here we have a work of art truly individual, largely because the artist lost all consciousness of his ego in striving to do justice to his subject.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Spiritual Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF SPIRITUAL truth be clearly understood, this understanding will heal sickness, sin, and death and remove all discord and inharmony. The statement, "There is no *material* truth," is to be found on page 273 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, and is outstanding among her inspired statements.

The greatest demonstrator of the truth was Christ Jesus, and he proved by his so-called miracles the powerlessness of matter to obstruct the will of divine Love. He destroyed in the sight of men all forms of sin and sickness, and raised the dead to life. He overcame lack and stilled the unruly material elements which seemed to present themselves, disturbing the harmony of mankind. Looked at in the light of the Christ, Truth, the acts of the great Teacher were not supernatural but divinely natural, acts which disclosed the eternal presence of God's perfect creation, thus reducing to nothingness the false claims of material beliefs.

Through the study of Christian Science, the nature of matter is seen to be the very antipode of Spirit; for while matter is self-destroying, Spirit is eternal and substantial, producing nothing unlike itself. Therefore it must follow that the real creation is spiritual, not material. God being Truth, matter must be a lie, and the foundation of all error.

Whence come the false claims which are grouped under the heading of materiality? They are the objectified expressions of mortal mind, seeking to satisfy false desires, desires which cannot possibly find a foothold in the realm of Truth.

The first chapter of Genesis and the opening verses of the second chapter set forth the truth regarding creation; for they unfold the work of God, the one Mind, who declared all He had created to be "very good."

Christ Jesus, speaking to the woman of Samaria, said (John 4:24), "God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." Why, then, should we honor matter with the status of reality, as if it had power to manifest life and substance? Christ Jesus stated that those who continue to be faithful to his teaching shall realize the truth he taught—the truth about God and man—and he also commanded his followers to go forth into all the world and heal the sick through the power of Truth. Are we obedient to the Christ when we set aside Truth's method of healing and turn to material methods for relief from disease?

Many would resent deeply the suggestion of unfaithfulness on their part if they depended upon matter for healing. Yet what are the facts, regarded in the light of divine reality? We cannot at the same time serve both Spirit and matter.

A review of the works of the prophets recorded in the Old Testament, of Christ Jesus and his immediate followers, of the revered Leader of the Christian Science movement, Mary Baker Eddy, and of the healing wrought by Christian Science, shows that spiritual truth alone has been and still is the basis of all true healing ministration. Mrs. Eddy states in Science and Health (pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick. Thus Jesus taught that the kingdom of God is intact, universal, and that man is pure and holy. Man is not a material habitation for Soul; he is himself spiritual. Soul, being Spirit, is seen in nothing imperfect nor material."

We must be willing to strive to understand and demonstrate Truth in our lives, if we desire to dwell in the consciousness of peace and abundance, for such demonstration alone brings health and happiness and shows that divine Love has already provided for our human needs. It will also fill our hearts with a deep sense of gratitude to God, our heavenly Father, that in His abundant goodness and love He has led us to a truer and holier realization of His tender father-motherhood, and of our real status as "the sons of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Driving Home the Cows

HE DROVE his father's cows—
A forked stick thrust on high—
Across the York Road fields,
Against a mist of sky.

Caught in that airy gold,
His was a cloud's estate,
And he a far, strange thing,
A star, a potentate.

And there the plodding kine,
Illumined every one,
Were golden creatures fit
For stables of the sun.

Each house up the York Road,
Its panes a yellow flare,
Was filled from end to end
With a delicate air.

The women laid the cloth,
Brought out the plate, the cup,
The thick long loaf, the curds;
It was the hour to sup.

Long as they lived they saw
A picture, old and fine;
They saw the golden lad;
They saw the golden kine.

—LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE, in "Pastures and Other Poems." (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

The Post-Roads of Genghis Khan

TO KEEP up communication between his armies, Genghis Khan knit together the old caravan routes. Officers paused at the post stations to show their falcon tablets and to have shaggy ponies led in from the herd. Bearded Cathayans, wrapped in voluminous quilted coats, trotted up in two-wheeled curtained carts, and their servants broke off bits of the precious tea-bricks to prepare over the fire. Here paused the Urgur savants—now part and parcel of the horde—in their high velvet hats and yellow cloaks thrown over one shoulder.

Past the *yam* station plodded the endless line of camels of the caravans. They carried the woven stuffs and ivory and all the goods of Islam's merchants into the desert.

The *yam* was telegraph, railroad and parcel-post all in one. It enabled newcomers from unknown regions to seek the Mongols in the Gobi. Thin-faced Jews led along the post-road their laden donkeys and carts; sallow, square-chinned Armenians rode by with a curious glance at the silent Mongol soldiers sitting on their blankets by the fire, or sleeping under an open tent flap. . . . At these posts halted the weary bands of Muhammadan craftsmen, carpenters, musicians, brick makers, smiths, sword welders, or rug weavers—captives Karakorum-bound, shivering and stumbling as they crossed the wastes of the inland sees. . . .

Such was the *yam*, and two generations later Marco Polo described it as he saw it in his journey to Kambalu which was then the city of the Khans.

"Now you must know that the messengers of the Emperor traveling from Kambalu find at every twenty-five miles of the journey a station which they call the Horse Post House. And at each of these stations there is a large and handsome building for them to put up at. All the rooms are furnished with fine beds and rich silks. If even a king were to arrive at one of these houses, he would find himself well lodged.

"At some of these stations there shall be four hundred horses, at others two hundred. Even when the messengers have to pass through a roadless tract where no hostel stands, still the stations are to be found, although at a greater interval, and they are provided with all the necessaries, so that the Emperor's messengers, come from what region they may, find everything ready for them.

"Never had emperor, king, or lord such wealth as this manifests. For in all these posts there are 300,000 horses kept up, and the buildings are more than 10,000 in number. The thing is on a scale so wonderful that it is hard to bring oneself to describe it.

"In this way the Emperor receives dispatches from places ten days' journey off in one day and night. Many a time fruit shall be gathered at Kambalu one morning and in the evening of the next day it shall reach the Grand Khan at Chandu. The Emperor exempts these men from all tribute and pays them besides. . . . Every one of these messengers wears a great wide belt all set over with bells so that their bells are heard jingling a long way off. And thus on reaching the post the messenger finds another man similarly equipped who instantly takes over whatever he has in charge, and with it receives a slip of paper from the clerk, who is always on hand for the purpose. The clerk at each of the posts notes the time of each courier's arrival and departure.

"They take a horse from those at the station which are standing ready saddled, all fresh and in wind, and mount and go at full speed. And when those at the next station hear the bells they get ready another horse. The speed at which they go is marvelous." . . .

The post-roads were the backbone of the Khan's administration.—HAROLD LAMB, in "Genghis Khan, the Emperor of All Men." (New York: McBride.)

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No Winds Could Shake 'Bon Repos'

THE farmhouse of Bon Repos was separated from the road by a high grey wall, immensely thick, built to withstand the onslaughts of gales and enemies. Lichen and yellow stonecrop flushed its hoary old surface with warm colour, and on its summit scarlet snapdragons nodded defiance to intruders and welcome to friends. A wide doorway was set in the wall, crowned by an immense lintel of solid stone, but the door had long since disappeared. Within was the cobbled courtyard, used long ago as a sanctuary where in times of trouble peasants and cattle could be gathered for safety, now a parade ground for Mrs. du Frocq's pigeons and a sun parlour for the cat.

Coming through the door the farmhouse was on the right, taking up the whole of one side of the square. It was built of grey granite, with small diamond-paned windows and an arched doorway with the date 1560 on the central stone of the arch. Let into the wall above the door was a stone of much later date, bearing the inscription in French "Harbour and good rest to those who enter here, courage to those who go forth. Let those who go and those who stay forget not God."

The roof, that had originally been thatched, was now covered with old red tiles stained by sea wind, fog, and rain. . . .

But no winds that ever blew could shake Bon Repos. Very old and very grim, low and solid, like a grey rock, it squatted on the ground as though it were part of it. But though its structure was unshaken its surface was scarred and ravaged by time and storm, and Rachell du Frocq, Colin's mother, in pity for tarnished beauty, had trained a passion flower over the windows and planted scarlet fuchsias on either side of the door.

So small were the windows that the interior of Bon Repos was very dark, but that did not worry Islanders like the du Frocqs. Out of doors was their natural habitation. Their house was not so much a place to live in as a place to take refuge in. They went to it, as the cave men went to their caves, when storm and darkness were upon them; for the rest they liked to be out in the sun and the wind. Even Mrs. du Frocq and her maid Sophie, whose work kept them more or less tethered to the house, peeled the potatoes in the courtyard, and did the washing in the vegetable garden at the back.

The front door gave entrance to the stone-floored hall, always, even on the hottest days, cool and dark as a sea-cavern. An oak table, so old that it had become black as ebony, had stood in the centre of the hall as long as anyone could remember. On its polished surface, black and shining like a mountain tarn, Rachell kept a bowl of old French china, patterned in red and scarlet and gold, and always full of fresh flowers. Primroses, cowslips, mignonette, roses, clove carnations, asters, and Michaelmas daisies followed each other in succession as the changing season spread their glowing tapestries, each in such a hurry that spring had barely time to draw back her cream and blue and gold before summer's weave of scarlet and rose pink was flung over the garden. The scent of the flowers floating out into the dim coolness of the hall was the first thing to welcome visitors to Bon Repos.—ELIZABETH GOUDGE, in "Island Magic." (London: Duckworth.)

Rooftop Garden

THE jagged city battlements are pressed
Against the murky vapors of the sky;
High up, a narrow garden leads the eye
To quietude above the vast unrest.
Here bloom is tremulous and shadows part
The edge of light, faint fragrances bestir
Sun-softened air and finger at the heart,
Till recollections rise like scented myrrh.

So will the spirit ever look to see
Beyond these fortresses the spreading lands,
Turning with empty, supplicating hands
To grasp at verdant symbols, longingly.
Here high above the city will unfold
A garden bright with phlox and marigold.

HELEN FRITH STICKNEY

La Vérité spirituelle

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

SI L'ON comprenait clairement la vérité spirituelle, cette compréhension guérirait la maladie, le péché et la mort; elle mettrait fin aux discordes, à l'inharmonie de tout genre. "Il n'y a pas de vérité *matérielle*": cette déclaration, qui se trouve à la page 273 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, mérite une place importante parmi d'autres paroles inspirées.

Le plus grand démonstrateur de la vérité fut Jésus-Christ; et ses miracles, comme on les appelle, prouvaient l'impuissance de la matière qui ne saurait mettre obstacle à la volonté de l'Amour divin. Sous les yeux des hommes, il détruisit toute espèce de péchés et de maladies, il ressuscita les morts. Il vainquit la pénurie et calma les éléments matériels indisciplinés dont la présence apparente troublait l'harmonie des humains. A la lumière du Christ, de la Vérité, les actes du grand Maître, loin d'être surnaturels, étaient divinement naturels: révélant la présence éternelle de la création divine et parfaite, ils réduisaient au néant les fausses prétentions des croyances matérielles.

L'étude de la Science Chrétienne nous permet de voir que la matière est par sa nature l'opposé de l'Esprit, car tandis que la matière se détruit elle-même, l'Esprit est éternel, substantiel, et ne produit rien qui lui soit dissemblable. Aussi la vraie création doit-elle nécessairement être spirituelle et non matérielle. Puisque Dieu est Vérité, la matière doit être un mensonge et la base de toute erreur.

D'où viennent les fausses prétentions qui se rattachent à la matérialité? Ce sont les expressions tangibles de l'entendement mortel qui cherche à satisfaire ses faux désirs, lesquels ne peuvent trouver le moindre point d'appui dans le royaume de la Vérité.

Dans la Genèse, le chapitre un et les premiers versets du chapitre deux exposent la vérité touchant la création; car ils révèlent l'œuvre de Dieu, du seul Entendement, qui déclara "très bien" tout ce qu'Il avait créé.

S'adressant à la Samaritaine, Jésus-Christ dit (Jean 4:24): "Dieu est Esprit et il faut que ceux qui l'adorent, l'adorent en esprit et en vérité." Pourquoi donc honorerions-nous la matière en lui attribuant de la réalité, comme si elle avait le pouvoir de manifester la vie et la substance? Jésus-Christ affirma que ceux qui demeureraient fidèles à ses enseignements comprendraient la vérité qu'il annonçait—la vérité concernant Dieu et l'homme; en outre, il enjoignit à ses disciples d'aller par tout le monde et de guérir les malades grâce au pouvoir de la Vérité. Obéissons-nous au Christ lorsque nous rejetons la méthode curative de la Vérité et cherchons dans des méthodes matérielles le soulagement de la maladie?

Bien des personnes seraient profondément choquées si on leur disait qu'en comptant sur la matière pour se guérir, elles se montrent infidèles. Or si l'on examine les faits à la lumière de la réalité divine, comment se présentent-ils? Nous ne saurions servir en même temps l'Esprit et la matière.

Passons en revue les œuvres des prophètes dont nous parle l'Ancien Testament; celles de Jésus-Christ et de ses disciples immédiats; celles de Mary Baker Eddy, révérée Leader du mouvement de la Science Chrétienne, les guérisons accomplies par la Science Chrétienne. Nous constaterons que la vérité spirituelle a été et continue d'être la base de tout vrai ministère curatif. Mrs. Eddy déclare dans *Science et Santé* (pp. 476, 477): "Jésus voyait dans la Science l'homme parfait, qui lui apparaissait là où l'homme mortel pécheur apparaît aux mortels. Dans cet homme parfait le Sauveur voyait la ressemblance même de Dieu, et cette vue correcte de l'homme guérissait les malades. Ainsi Jésus enseignait que le royaume de Dieu est intact, universel, et que l'homme est pur et saint. L'homme n'est pas l'habitation matérielle de l'Ame; il est lui-même spirituel. L'Ame, étant Esprit, ne se trouve en rien qui soit imparfait ou matériel."

Si nous voulons demeurer dans la conscience de la paix et de l'abondance, nous devons être disposés à faire des efforts pour comprendre et démontrer la Vérité dans notre vie; car seule cette démonstration apporte la santé et le bonheur, et montre que le divin Amour a déjà pris soin de tout ce qui nous est nécessaire. En outre, elle remplit nos cœurs d'une profonde reconnaissance envers Dieu, notre Père céleste, qui dans Sa grande bonté, dans Son amour surabondant, nous a conduits à la compréhension plus vraie et plus sainte du fait qu'Il est notre tendre Père-Mère, et que nous sommes en réalité les "enfants de Dieu."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Advances Under Leadership of Public Utilities

Commodity and Money Markets

Stock Traders Reach for The Utility Issues

Preferred Securities Much in Demand—General Tone Is Firm

By Forrest Price

They reached for the utilities. Stocks generally had a firm tone today.

A miscellaneous lot of them, principally preferred issues, made new highs.

A number of 1000-share blocks came out.

Total transactions amounted to about 500,000 shares.

And it was the utilities that held the center of the stage. Public Service of New Jersey 8 per cent preferred headed the utility list by advancing about 11 points on a single transaction.

Others in this group moving forward 1 to 3 points included Electric Power & Light, Peoples Gas, Philadelphia Company 6 per cent, American & Foreign Power preferred and second preferred, American Power & Light issues and Electric Power & Light.

American Crystal Sugar preferred rose 5 points. A similar gain was made by New York Steam 7 per cent.

Other good gainers included Chicago Pneumatic Tool preferred, Cuban American Sugar preferred, Spencer Kellog, McKeesport Tin, Barker Bros. preferred, Briggs Manufacturing, Bucyrus Erie and Tidewater preferred.

There were numerous gains of a point to 2 points or so.

Among the losers were Detroit Edison, Penn Dixie Cement preferred, Safeway Stores, Sterling Products, Midland Steel preferred and Air Reduction.

In the bond department, U. S. Governments were apparently not much in demand. Prices sagged. In other groups prices were mixed.

Among the commodities cotton prices moved in a zigzag fashion within a moderate range. The closing was at small net losses. The grains moved forward early, but reacted later.

There is more sunshine in Wall Street today than has been seen in several years. With the recent good markets commission houses are now able to break even. Most of them have been in the red for a long time. Those which have been able to ride out the storm of depression can now make expenses, and in some cases a little profit.

Most brokerage concerns, however, have some distance to go before they can do any celebrating. But the trading fraternity is gratified not only that business has expanded but that prices have gone up, and while there may be the usual setbacks from time to time the general feeling among brokers and customers alike is optimistic if not joyful.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Div.	Stock of Record	Payable
Midld Rylty $2 pf	.25c	June 15	June 5

Increased

Internti Petrol rg	.75c S	June 1	May 23
Do bearer	.75c S	June 1	May 23

Special

Andian Ntl Corp reg. $1		June 1	
Do bearer	$1	June 1	
Internti Petroleum	.50c	June 1	May 23
Do bearer	.50c	June 1	May 23

Regular

Am Rad & Stand San pf	$1.75	Q June 1	May 21
Andian Nat Cor reg.	$1	S June 1	
Do bearer	$1	S June 1	
Atlantic Ref	.25c	Q June 15	May 21
Gt A & P Tea	$1.50	Q June 1	May 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q June 1	May 15
Do extra	.25c	June 1	May 15
Metal Textile	.25c	June 1	May 20
Nashville & Decatur RR 7½% gtd. 93¾c		Q July 1	June 20
Ohio Oil	.15c	June 15	May 20
Do pf	$1.50	Q June 15	May 20
Ohio Pb Sv 7%	.58¼c	M June 1	June 3
Do 6 % pf	.50c	M June 1	May 15
Do 5% pf	.41 2-3c	M June 1	May 15
Public Service of Colo 7% pf	.58¼c	June 1	May 15
Do 6% pf	.50c	June 1	May 15
Do 5 % pf	.41 2-3c	M June 1	May 15
Toledo Ed 7 % pf.	.58¼c	M June 1	May 15
Do 6% pf	.50c	M June 1	May 15
Do 5% pf	.41 2-3c	M June 1	May 15
U S Freight	.25c	Q June 1	May 21
Woolworth (FW) & Co. Ltd 6% pf(E)reg	3%	S June 1	May 11
Do A D R for 6% pf reg	3%	S June 8	May 14

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Steady; preferred issues in demand.

Bonds: Irregular; U. S. Governments ease.

Curb: Mixed; oils improve.

Foreign Exchanges: Uneven; sterling firm.

Cotton: Quiet; local and foreign selling.

Sugar: Steady; trade and Wall Street buying.

Foreign

Berlin—The opening tone on the Boerse was cheerful today. Business was small with bond issues being favored. The market closed firm.

London and Paris—Closed.

Market Opinions

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: For those who follow the course of security prices easily the outstanding feature of the week is that according to one well-known set of averages the general level of the industrial list is now definitely in higher ground than at any time in the last three years. What this may signify will depend on individual interpretation. Some may regard it as the beginning of the long predicted inflation. Others will consider that bonds having been forced to a level where the yield is no longer attractive, investment capital is now turning to stocks; that the advance in other words is due to the great pressure of investment funds. Still others will see in it the return of confidence and the discounting of better business. Our comment would be that with the industrial average less than one-third of what it was in 1929, and with most commodity prices at scarcely one-half of what they were at that time—it is a little premature to talk of "inflation."

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: It is our opinion that the so-called secondary stocks will receive increased attention now that the leading issues have pointed the way. Hence, periods of irregularity and hesitation in our opinion, should be utilized to accumulate a few of the more promising situations in that group.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last May 11	Last May 10
7¼	4¼		Adams Express	800	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
33½	28¼	2	Adams Millis	100	31	31	31	31½
11⅝	8		Addressograph	100	31	31	31	31½
8½	4½		Advance Rumely	400	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	11
130¼	104⅝	3	Air Reduction	300	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
8⅝	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	130	129	130	130
30½	15⅝	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	100	8	8	8	8¼
1⅞	¾		Alleghany Corp (h)	800	17½	17¼	17¼	17¼
26¾	21	.15b	Alleghany Steel	1100	1⅝	1⅝	1	1⅛
148¼	135	6	Allied Chem	300	26	26	26	26
127½	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	600	148	146¾	146¾	148
19¾	12		Allis Chalmers	200	123¼	123¼	123¼	123⅞
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	1400	19¼	18½	19¼	19
3⅜	2½		Amal Leather	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½
68	48½	2	Amerada	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
57⅜	42	2	Am Ag Ch Del	400	67	66¾	67	67½
27¾	13½		Am Bank Note	200	54	54	54	54
12¼	6½		Am Crystal Sug	800	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	26⅞
112	57⅜		Am Crys Sug pf	1100	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	11½
194	110	4f	Am Can	90	112	109	111	109
20¼	10		Am Car &2Fdry	1600	124	122	124	122
45⅜	25½	.60	Am Car & F pf	400	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅜
33¼	22½		Am Com Alcohol	400	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
3	1½	.50b	Am Encaustic T	400	23⅜	23⅜	23¾	23
5¼	2¾		Am European	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
23⅜	14		Am & For Pow	300	5	4¾	5	4¾
20	12		Am & For Pow pf	1800	4¼	3¾	4	3¾
8½	3⅞		Am & For Pow 6	1200	21¾	20	21	20¼
13	8¼		Am&For Pow 3pf	800	19¼	16¾	18	16¾
32½	20¼	2.40	Am Hawaiian	1100	8⅝	8¾	8¼	8¾
4¾	3½		Am Home Pr	100	10	10	10	
37¾	28⅛	.6	Am Ice	300	31¾	31¼	31½	31¾
7¾	3½		Am Ice pf	200	4	3¾	4	
20¾	9		Am International	100	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
56½	32		Am Locomotive	800	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜
20⅞	13½		Am Loco pf	600	12¼	12¼	12½	12¼
23¾	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	500	20	20	20	20
4½	1⅝		Am Power & Lt	800	21¾	21½	21½	21¾
23½	8¾	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1800	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
27⅞	10½	1.15	Am P&L 6% pf	6500	23½	21⅞	23¼	23
16⅛	10½		Am Radiator	6200	27⅞	26	27¾	25¼
24	15¾		Am Rolling Mill	2500	14½	13⅞	14	
24⅜	18½	1	Am Seating	3500	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	20½
46⅜	31⅝		Am Smelt & Ref	600	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
74	63	3f	Am Snuff	6300	46	45¾	45¾	45⅝
85	72½	5	Am Tobacco	200	73¾	73	73	73½
87¾	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	100	83½	83¼	83¼	83¼
21	16½		Am Steel Fdries	300	86¼	85¾	85¾	85¾
43	33½	2f	Am Stores	500	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13⅞
70½	55½	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	35½	35½	35½	35½
120⅝	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	200	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
108⅜	9		Am Tp P pf (h)	3100	119¼	118¾	118¾	119¼
14⅞	7½	.80	Am Wat W & E	100	15	14¾	15	14½
64	48	6	Am Wat1pf	1300	11⅞	11½	11⅞	11½
9¼	4¾		Am Woolen	100	62	62	62	
45⅛	35½		Am Woolen pf	200	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
15½	8		Anaconda Cop	1100	41	41	41	42
21	16½		Anaconda Wire	1100	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	15¼
17⅝	14	.60	Anchor Cap	100	21	21	21	20½
108	103	6½	Anchor Cap pf	100	14	14	14	14⅜
42½	36	1f	Archer Daniels	10	108	108	108	
106¼	97	7	Armour Del pf	300	102¾	101¾	102¼	101½
6¼	3¼		Armour Ill	1500	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
70⅜	55⅝	6	Armour Ill pr pf	100	58⅜	58¼	58¼	58⅜
55⅜	35¾	2e	Atchison T&SF	1200	41¾	40¾	41¾	40¾
37¼	19½		Atl Coast Line	400	23½	23	23¼	23¼
26¼	21¾	1	Atl Refining	800	28⅛	25¾	25⅞	25⅞
43	23	2g	Atlas Powder	2800	41½	39⅝	41¾	40
29¾	15		Auburn Auto	400	20¼	20	20	20½
5⅝	3		Aviation Corp Del	1200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞

—B—

6¾	1½		Baldwin Loco (h)	400	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
26¾	7½		Baldwin L pf (h)	400	9⅞	9	9⅞	9
15	7½		Balt & Ohio	700	11	10¾	11	11
17⅞	9¼		Balt & Ohio pf	200	13⅜	12⅝	13⅜	13⅜
5⅜	3¼		Barker Bros	100	4⅛	4	4⅛	4⅛
40¼	32½		Barker Bros pf	100	40	40	40	41
44⅝	37½	42	Bayuk Cig	10	37	35	37	34
9½	5⅞		Barnsdall A	6300	9½	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
13½	11⅛	.50b	Beldding Hem	500	13	12¾	12⅝	13
17¾	11⅞		Bendix Aviation	1200	15	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞
34⅜	21⅝	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	800	17½	17	17⅛	17
77¾	55⅜		Bethlehem Steel	3300	26¾	26¾	26¾	26½
26¼	14¾		Beth Steel pf	500	88¾	88	88	88¼
11¾	9⅜		Bigelow Sanford	60	19¾	19¾	19¾	18½
30	15½		Blaw Knox	300	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
25⅜	21	1.60	Boeing Airplane	300	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
35½	28¼	1.80	Borden	900	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	24⅜
1½	⅝		Borg Warner	500	34¾	34½	34⅝	34⅝
30¾	24½	2	Botany A pf (h)	100	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
9	6¾	10b	Briggs Mfg	8200	30¾	30	30	30¼
33¾	23½	2	Bridgeport Brass	5100	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
36½	31¼	2f	Briggs & Strat	200	33	33	33	32⅞
97¼	90	6	Bristol Myers	200	17	17	17	17
21⅞	14½	2	Brooklyn M T pf	100	97	97	97	97
58½	42	5	Brooklyn Q pf	100	14½	14½	14½	14½
60	23	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	57	57	57	57
6⅞	4¼		Brown Shoe	300	31¾	31¼	31½	31¾
63⅜	44¼	4	Brunswick Balke	100	59½	59½	59½	58⅞
13	8⅛		Bucyrus Erie	300	6⅛	6	6⅛	6
13	8⅛		Bucyrus E cv pf	600	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝
5¼	3¼		Bucyrus E cv pf	600	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝
33	27		Budd Mfg	300	13⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
43⅜	21½		Budd Mfg pf	300	3½	3½	3½	3¾
16½	13¼	.60	Budd Wheel	60	26¼	26	26	27
10½	5¾		Burroughs Add	900	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
22½	10		Bush T deb (h)	2200	16½	16¼	16½	16⅝
20⅝	11⅜		Bush T Bldgs pf ct	100	6	6	6	6
60	32		Byers	50	13	11	11	12
			Byers pf	600	15⅞	15½	15⅞	15⅝
				30	48½	48½	48½	

—C—

42½	34¾	1½	Calif Packing	400	35¾	35½	35¾	35¾
1⅛	½		Callahan Z & L	200	1	1	1	1
4⅛	2½		Calumet & Hecla	300	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅜
11⅝	7½	.20b	Campbell W&C	800	11¼	10	11¼	10½
16⅜	8¾	.40	Canada Dry	400	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
13¾	9⅜		Canadian Pacific	1800	10⅝	10⅜	10½	10⅝
36	30¼	2	Cannon Mills	100	32	32	32	
38¾	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	60	38½	38½	38½	39
63	45¾		Case Thresh	6500	59½	58¼	59½	58⅝
99¾	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	100	99¾	99½	99½	98½
48⅜	36½	1f	Caterpillar Trac	2900	48	47¼	47¼	47½
35⅜	19½		Celanese Corp	800	22½	21¾	22¼	21⅝
4⅝	1⅞		Celotex Co (h)	300	2	2	2	1⅞
3⅛	1⅛		Celotex vtc (h)	2500	14½	13¾	14	
25½	11¼		Celotex Co pf (h)	3500	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	20⅛
63¾	38⅝	2	Cerro de Pasco	70	21	20¾	21	20⅞
24⅜	18⅛	1	Am Sum Tobacco	5500	58¾	56¾	57¾	57¾
46⅜	31⅝		Am Smelt & Ref	40	30	29	30	30
44⅜	27¼	2.80	Chesapeake Corp	300	41½	41½	41½	41½
2¼	⅝		Ches & Ohio	1100	43	42¾	42¾	42¾
3	1¾		Chi & Gt West (h)	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
5⅝	2⅜		Chi Mil & St P	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7⅞	4⅜		Chi Mil & St P pf	500	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
32⅜	20		Chi Pneu Tool	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
7½	3½		Chi Pneu T pf	1500	7¼	7	7	6¾
44⅜	31		Chilian Copper	6000	32⅝	31	32½	30⅝
24	21	1f	Chrysler	300	15	14¾	15	14½
100	87	2	City Ice & Fuel	17500	44¼	43⅞	44⅛	44⅛
15	12⅜	6f	City Ice & F pf	400	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
28½	23¾	.80	Clark Equipment	20	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99½
15½	8	1	Cluett Peabody	200	13	13	13	13⅛
21	16½	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1000	26	25¾	25¾	25¾
17⅞	14		Collins & Aikman	100	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	15⅝
103	103	6½	Collins & A pf	700	12¼	11⅝	12	11⅞
42½	36	1f	Colo F & Ir (h)	20	83	83	83	
106¼	97	7	Columbia Gas	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6½	3¼	6	Columbia G pf A	9500	8	8½	8	8
60	31	5	Columbia G pf B	200	68	68	68	67
52¼	34½	2	Columbia Pic vtc	10	56	56	56	57⅛
83⅜	67	4	Columbian Carb	500	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
47¼	39½	2	Comm Credit	100	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
59⅛	52½	3	Comm Cred A	1500	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞	44⅝
118⅛	109⅞	6½	Comm Cred ipf	1600	59¼	58¾	59⅛	58¾
25	23	2g	Comm Cr 7% pf	80	117½	117⅜	117½	117½
32¾	29½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	280	32	32	32	32
68¾	58¼	2f	Comm Inv Tr	320	32½	32½	32½	32
115½	111	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	1000	66½	66	66	66⅜
58¾	57⅜	3	Comm Cred A rct	300	112⅝	112⅝	112⅞	113
23⅞	17⅝	85f	Comm Solvents	3300	20¾	19⅞	20¼	20⅛
45⅛	29⅛	3	Comwlth & So	2300	58¾	58¾	58¾	58⅝
34⅞	27	1.60	Comwlth &S 6pf	1300	1¼	1	1¼	1⅛
49	41	4½	Congoleum Nairn	500	45½	45	45	45¼
10½	7		Conn Rv & Lt pf	700	34¼	34	34	34½
17⅛	15⅝	.50g	Consol Film Ind	10	49	49	49	
10½	7		Consol Film I pf	1000	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¾
24⅞	15⅞	1	Consol Cigar	1200	16	15½	16	16⅛
96¼	72⅝	5	Consol Gas	800	78¾	77½	77⅝	77⅞
99⅜	61½	5	Consol Gas pf	9500	24½	24¼	24½	24⅝
112	108½	8	Consol Oil	800	94½	93½	93½	94
4¾	2½		Consol Oil pf	7500	8¼	8	8	9
1¼	½		Consol Rys Cu pf	300	110½	110½	110½	
13⅝	9½		Consol Textile	500	¾	¾	¾	¾
5⅛	3⅛		Container A	1500	10⅜	10	10	10
54	46¼	4	Container B	400	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
75	62¾	2.40	Cont Baking pf	300	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
35	28⅞	1.20f	Cont Can	1600	51½	51¼	51½	51⅜
1¾	⅝		Cont Insurance	1200	34⅞	34½	34⅝	34½
23⅜	15½	12½b	Cont Motors	1500	1½	1	1	1
48½	41¾	2	Cont Oil	7500	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
73¾	62	3	Corn Exchange	30	43¾	43½	43½	43¾
67⅜	44⅜		Corn Products	1000	73¾	72¾	73½	74⅜
39⅝	35⅝	2f	Cotny	200	44¼	43¾	44¼	44¼
16⅜	12½		Cream of Wheat	600	36¾	36¼	36¾	36¾
33	23½	1	Crosley Radio	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
5⅜	3½		Crown Cork & S	900	33	31⅝	33	33⅛
1⅝	1		Crown Zellerbach	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
7⅜	5		Cuba Co	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8	5⅜		Cuba Ry pf	60	7	6¾	7	6¾
77½	40½		Cuban Am Sug	300	8	8	8	7½
47½	40	2½	Cuban Am S pf	340	76⅝	75½	76	74½
22¾	15		Cudahy Packing	100	12	12	12	12
101¾	83¼		Curtis Publishg	300	40½	40½	40½	40¼
3	2		Curtis Pub pf	1000	101¾	101¼	101¾	101⅜
10⅛	6¼	.60	Curtiss-Wright	1800	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
21	16		Curtiss-Wright A	1600	8½	8¼	8½	8¼
			Cutler Hammer	1800	21	19¾	21	19½

—D—

8¼	6½	.20b	Davega St	300	6¾	6½	6½	6½
31	22¾		Deere & Co	400	28⅜	28½	28⅝	28½
43½	23½		Del & Hudson	500	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
19½	11		Del Lack & W	200	14	13¾	14	
4¾	1½		Denver R G pf	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
82	65	4	Detroit Edison	100	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
32½	26½	1f	Detroit Edison pf	100	34¾	34¼	34¾	34
41⅜	34⅜	1½	Diamond Match	200	80	80	80	82
43⅜	34½	2f	Diamond M pf	800	32½	32⅜	32½	32⅝
12⅝	8¼	1.20	Dome Mines	100	40	40	40	40
26¼	17½		Dominion Stores	1600	43¼	43	42¾	43¼
22	13½	1½e	Douglas A	400	8½	8½	8½	8½
8½	6⅝		Dresser A	2300	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½
100¼	86⅝	2.60	Dresser B	2900	22	21	22	20⅝
			du Pont de Nem	1300	8½	8½	8½	8½
				7500	100¼	99½	100¼	98⅛

—E—

146	110½	5	Eastman Kodak	1000	140⅜	138¾	140¾	138½
155	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	100	152	152	152	152
20⅞	16⅝	1	Eaton Mfg	300	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜
7¾	4		Eitingon Schild	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
29	19½		Elec Auto-Lite	2200	21⅝	20⅞	21½	20⅝
112	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	111	111	111	111
6½	3⅞		Elec Boat	400	4½	4½	4½	4½
3¼	1⅞		Elec Pow & Lt	2500	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
12¾	2½		El Pw&L 6% pf	7500	12¾	10¾	12⅜	9⅞
14	3		Elec Pow & L pf	6000	14	12¼	12¾	12¾
60½	52⅜	3	Endicott Johnson	200	60½	60½	60½	11
29½	15⅛		Engineers Pub S	500	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
26½	14¾		Engineers PS 6pf	400	27½	26¾	27⅛	26⅝
17¼	8½		Engineers PS ww	200	26	26	26	25¾
13⅝	10½	.80	Erie RR ipf	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	
			Eureka Vacuum	100	12	12	12	

—F—

25⅜	17		Fairbanks Morse	400	23	22⅞	22⅞	23
10¾	5⅜		Fed Lt & Trac	500	10	10	10	9¾
72	40		Fed Min & Sm	200	64½	62	62	
6¾	3¾		Fed Motor Tr	100	6	6	6	6
1¾	⅞		Fed Water Serv	100	1	1	1	1
34⅜	28½	1.30f	Fidelity Phe F In	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	34
111¼	106¼	6½	Filene's pf	30	111	111	111	
58	45¾	2½	First Nat Stores	100	47	47	47	47½
33½	20¼	1	Food Mach	600	34½	34¼	34½	33⅝
17½	9¾		Foster-Wheeler	700	15¼	15	15	15¼

—G—

2¼	1		Gabriel Snub A	300	1	1	1	
7¾	5½		Gamewell	20	8½	8½	8½	1
38½	32¾	1¾	Gen Am Inv	5700	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7⅜
18⅞	11⅜		Gen Asphalt	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
9¼	7⅜	.60	Gen Baking	800	16⅝	16	16⅜	16¼
7¾	5¼		Gen Bronze	700	8½	8¼	8½	8½
3¼	2		Gen Cable	800	6¼	6	6¼	6⅛
35	19		Gen Cable pf	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
63¼	50	4f	Gen Cigar	100	34	34	34	33m
35¼	20½	.60	Gen Electric	300	53⅞	53¼	53½	54
141	127⅞	7	Gen Cigar pf	12100	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	24¾
38⅝	32¼	1.80	Gen Foods	10	141	141	141	141
			Gen Gas & E A	10400	38	34¾	38	34⅛
68⅜	59⅞	2	Gen Mills	200	½	½	½	½
118⅜	116	6	Gen Mills pf	100	65¾	65¾	68¾	65½
34⅛	26⅜	1	Gen Motors	11200	31¾	31¼	31⅝	31¼
117½	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	116¾	116¼	116½	116⅛
27	17⅜	1.20	Gen Print Ink	40	27	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
1¾	⅜		Gen Realty	4800	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
24⅝	14⅜		Gen Rlty pf ww	600	24	23½	23⅝	23½
16½	12	1	Gillette Saf Raz	5900	16⅝	16	16¼	16
87½	70½	5	Gillette S R pf	500	87½	87	87¼	87½
31⅜	25⅜		Gimbel Bros	1600	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
27⅜	18		Gimbel Bros pf	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
20	23⅜	1f	Glidden	500	27⅞	26¾	27⅜	26¾
4¾	1¼		Gobel (Adolf) (h)	1100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
14⅜	1.

Business and Industry

House Aids Farmers by Reducing Interest on FCA Loans

Commerce and Finance

Recovery Depends On Firm Economy, Glazier Declares

New Mutual Savings Head Says Public Will to Save Reason for Confidence

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 11—Robert C. Glazier, newly elected president of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, told delegates to the annual convention here that it was the duty of every legislative body to reject all wasteful appropriations and adhere to rigid economy.

"When this is done," Mr. Glazier said, "the normal forces of recovery, which even now we see at work, will assert themselves, and a return to our normal economic life may be envisaged."

Mr. Glazier is president of the Society for Savings in Hartford, Conn., and is also president of the Mutual Savings Banks' Central Fund of Connecticut.

"The fact that we are serving a larger number of depositors than ever before, and that the funds entrusted to our care are greater in amount than they were on July 1, 1929, is a clear indication the mutual record is appreciated and understood by the public and that our institutions hold a higher place than ever in the minds of the people of the United States.

"No other aspect of the economic outlook gives better reason for confidence than the public will to save. It may be hoped that we shall see a growth, of this spirit in public affairs."

During the depression years, Mr. Glazier said, "it has been the special function of mutual savings banks to safeguard a large part of the capital owned by the average citizen. That our institutions have discharged this trust with fidelity is well known. Today, they are safeguarding about one fourth of American bank deposits, and despite events of the last few years no other nation of any time ever possessed such a fund of wealth belonging to the typical man and woman in moderate circumstances."

The delegates to the convention adopted a resolution at their final session calling for modification of the Wheeler-Rayburn bill to abolish holding companies of operating utilities.

The association which was cautious on New Deal policies heard a report by its committee on government obligations, read by Stacy D. Lloyd, president of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, that the unprecedented accumulation of money today seeking investment is forcing funds into Government bonds and raising them to prices never previously reached.

Allan M. Pope, president of the First Boston Corporation, considered present conditions perilous and said that Title II of the Banking Act of 1935 would open the way for "unorthodox methods of obtaining new money."

Other officers elected at the final session were: Vice-president, Carl M. Spencer, president of the Home Savings Bank of Boston; treasurer, Walter E. Hallett, vice-president of the Bank for Savings, New York, and executive secretary, John W. Sandstedt.

States Can Meet Debt Obligations

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 11—While the net debt of the 48 states has increased nearly 600 per cent during the last 20 years, the respective obligations of most of the states are not out of line with their resources, asserts a survey just issued by the municipal service department of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

Eighteen states today have a per capita state debt of less than $10, but only two have a combined state and local debt of under $50 per person, the survey shows. While the average state per capita debt is but $16.04, the average state and local debt figure is $109 per person.

These average figures, however, fail to reflect the wide range from state to state both in regard to debt and to state wealth and resources, the report says.

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Newly Elected President of National Association of Mutual Savings Banks

Canadian Bank Says World Is Ready For Money Stabilization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, May 11—The moment is ripe for stabilization of world currencies, declares the Royal Bank of Canada in its current monthly letter. It adds, however, that successful stabilization cannot be accomplished if an attempt is made to perpetuate the present rates of exchange.

Such action, the bank says, "would place an intolerable burden on the gold bloc countries. The alternative would seem to be an agreement on fixed gold parities between the United States and the sterling group accompanied by simultaneous revaluation of the currencies of the gold bloc."

Without such devaluation, it is pointed out, a return to gold by Great Britain at the present value of her currency would bring on a flight of funds "of sufficient proportions to precipitate further financial crises in the principal continental currencies."

"It must be recognized," says the bank, "that the moment has come for the discussion of stabilization on a gold basis. With the solid front of the gold countries weakened by Belgium's defection, with the stress of internal price disequilibrium becoming daily more acute and, finally, with the example of the improvement in the position of Belgium as the result of the steps already taken, the time is ripe for action. Great Britain should recognize that the moment is propitious for a dramatic act of world leadership."

U. S. Steel Shipments Rise in Four Months

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 11—United States Steel shipments of steel products in April amounted to 591,728 tons compared with 668,056 in March, a drop of 76,328 tons, it was announced yesterday.

In April, 1934, shipments amounted to 643,009 tons; in April, 1933, to 335,321 tons and in April, 1932, to 395,091 tons.

For the four months ended on April 30, 1935, shipments amounted to 2,376,976 tons, compared with 1,948,495 tons in the first four months of last year.

The following table shows shipments since the beginning of 1933:

	1935	1934	1933
January	534,055	331,777	285,138
February	583,137	385,500	275,929
March	668,056	588,209	256,793
April	591,728	643,009	335,321
May	.....	745,063	455,302
June	.....	985,337	603,937
July	.....	369,938	701,322
August	.....	378,023	668,155
September	.....	370,306	575,161
October	.....	343,962	572,897
November	.....	366,119	430,358
December	.....	418,630	600,639
Yearly adjust	.....	†19,907	*44,283
Total	.....	5,905,966	5,805,235

*Addition. †Deduction.

Australian Tallow Prices Lower on U. S. Tax Rumor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Following a report that the United States Government intended to make tallow imported from Australia subject to a processing tax of 3 cents a pound, there has been a cessation of operations by American buyers, with the result that tallow prices, which recently have been showing strength, have weakened.

With the exception of tallow, edible and industrial oils and fats, other than mineral oils, are subject, upon importation into the United States, to a processing tax of 3 cents a pound in addition to any import duty which may be payable. At present tallow from Australia pays only an import duty of ½ cent a pound. Recently, America has been Australia's best market for tallow.

Exporters in Sydney view the position seriously, and the Meat Exporters Association has sent a telegram to the Acting Prime Minister in Canberra, asking him to do what he can to protect Australian interests.

Sugar Exports in U. S. Shows 127 P. C. Advance

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 11—U. S. sugar exports for the first three months of 1935 totaled 27,185 long tons, as compared with 11,995 tons, or approximately 127 per cent, according to Lamborn and Company. The exports for January-March are the largest of any corresponding three months' period since 1929, when the shipments totaled 28,345 tons.

Practically every corner of the world is included in the 50 different countries to which United States refined sugars were shipped during the first three months of 1935.

Interest on FCA Loans to Farmers Is Cut to 3½ P. C.

After One Year 4 P. C. Is Asked for Next Two Years in National House Bill

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—The House yesterday voted swiftly and with but little debate to slash the interest rates on future land bank loans to farmers, and then appropriated $125,157,983 for agricultural purposes in the next fiscal year.

It sent back to the Senate for approval of its changes a bill shaving the 4½ per cent now paid on such loans to 3½ during the next fiscal year and four per cent for the two years following.

It approved a conference report on the regular appropriation bill for the Agriculture Department, sending the measure to the White House. It carries funds for soil erosion prevention, the eradication of chinch bugs and other pests, for road building and numerous other purposes.

Besides cutting the rates, the land bank bill entirely removes the $600,000,000 of bonds which the Farm Credit Administration is authorized to issue for the purpose of financing loans and extends from 13 to 43 years, the period in which such extensions of credit may be amortized.

In addition it shortens to Feb. 1, 1940, the time in which such loans may be granted, permits loans on the physical facilities of farm cooperatives, and increases by two years the period in which loans may be made to joint-stock land banks for liquidation purposes.

The appropriation bill provides $4,000,000 for the Farm Credit Administration for next year, carries $50,000,000 for highway building and allocates an additional $100,000,000 of relief appropriations for emergency road work.

In its final form the measure did not contain the hotly disputed House provision to prohibit the Bureau of Home Economics from issuing diet lists. Millers had complained that the lists discouraged the use of cereals.

Swift & Company Votes $50,000,000 3¾ P. C. Bond Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 11—Swift & Company stockholders yesterday approved an issue of $50,000,000 first mortgage 3¾ per cent bonds to refund a similar amount of 5 per cent bonds due in 1944 and 5 per cent gold notes of 1940. The refunding operation is expected to save the company $2,250,000 during the unexpired terms of the outstanding bonds and notes. Larger amounts will be saved after these dates because of the lower coupon rate on the new issue. The company had sold $43,000,000 of the issue at par, subject to approval of the stockholders.

G. F. Swift, president, told shareholders that business thus far in 1935 was larger than in the same period last year.

"Despite comment about reduced volume in the packing industry," he said, "there has not been much reduction in our tonnage so far, although the balance of the year will show a larger percentage of decline. We do not expect this to have any serious effect on results.

"While we like to have a good volume of business, smaller volume does not necessarily mean poor results. It has advantages, for it puts us in a position to eliminate certain unprofitable business that must be handled when volume is heavy. Sales of products not dependent on livestock receipts have been increasing, thereby minimizing our decrease."

Bank Clearings At New High Level

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Bank clearings last week established a new high level for the year, and in addition were the largest of any week since the opening period of January, 1932.

The total for the 22 leading cities, as reported by Dun & Bradstreet, was $6,242,917,000. This was an increase of 21.1 per cent over the $5,157,101,000 reported for the corresponding week last year. It contrasted with a gain of 7 per cent in the previous week. The volume was $231,703,000 ahead of the preceding week.

New York City clearances were $5,406,137,000, up 20.8 per cent from last year, while the aggregate for other centers was $1,836,780,000, an increase of 21.5 per cent.

"At every city included," said the report, "clearings now exceed those for the like week a year ago, and at a number of these the amount was higher than that reported for any week of the last three years."

The amounts were especially large at Chicago, Detroit, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Louisville, Omaha, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle.

Chicago clearings were $277,700,000 compared with $223,200,000 a year ago.

Business Failures Drop During First Week in May

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 11—The downtrend of business failures, which has been apparent for the past two weeks, was again evidenced in the first week of May.

The total number in the United States, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., was 244, compared with 249 in the preceding week and 246 a year ago.

Retail insolvencies dropped to 142, against 159 a week earlier. The number among wholesalers was unchanged, while manufacturing failures were 11 above the total reported for last week. In the other commercial classification, there was a gain of one failure.

April Motor Output Highest Since 1929

By the Associated Press

New York, May 11

TOTAL April production of all American automobile makers was the best for any April in the history of the industry save for 1929, the Automobile Manufacturers Association estimates.

Output for the month was placed at 477,546 units, an increase of 6 per cent over March and of 29 per cent over the like month of last year.

On the basis of this estimate, production for the first four months of the year was 1,591,381 units, up 41 per cent over the first four months of 1934. The estimates were based on reports of factory shipments.

Foreign Investment Trusts Are Puzzled Over U. S. Securities

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 11—There is still indecision abroad as to the immediate future trend of stock prices in the United States, although European investment trusts continue to survey the American securities market with increasing interest, according to Distributors Group which recently circulated a questionnaire among leading English and Continental investment trust managers and investment bankers.

The majority of answers clearly indicate that European investors are puzzled about the American situation caused principally by the confused political and economic information emanating from Washington.

While most of the replies were hesitant about expressing an opinion as to whether the near term trend of our market would be up or down, those which indicated a buying interest at this time favored the following groups: Building, chemical, electrical equipment, merchandising, mining, motors, and public utility.

The survey shows that some current buying interest was also expressed in underlying bonds of public companies selling at a discount and good preferred stocks yielding over 6 per dent.

Farm Exports Show Further Shrinkage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 11—During the month of March farm exports were 45 per cent of prewar volume, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This compared with 75 per cent in March a year ago, and with 67 per cent in March two years ago.

Exports of cotton, it is stated, were the smallest in a decade. During the nine months ended March 31, cotton exports totaled 4,068,000 bales, compared with 7,176,000 bales in the corresponding period of 1933-34. The bureau points out, however, that the decrease in value was less than that in volume, on account of higher prices this season.

Foreign countries took 1,502,000 bushels of United States wheat and flour—practically all in the form of flour—in March. This was 17 per cent of the prewar volume. Total exports of wheat and flour for nine months ended March 31 were 17,632,000 bushels or 36 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1933-34.

Exports of fruits, dairy products and eggs increased in March compared with February, with March a year ago, and with March two years ago.

Homes Eligible For Mortgage Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 11 — Approximately 42 per cent of $1,152,312,000 in bank loans in nonfarm real estate are estimated by the banks to be eligible for mutual mortgage insurance under Title II of the National Housing Act, according to the Federal Housing Administration.

The following are the basic requirements for mortgage insurance under Title II: The loan must be on a dwelling or apartment built to accommodate not more than four families which is used in whole or in part for residential purposes; it must be a first mortgage or a first lien on real estate in fee simple; and, the outstanding principal obligation must be for not more than $16,000 and not exceeding 80 per cent of the value of the property.

Cuban Tire Imports For First Quarter Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 11—Cuban imports of pneumatic automobile casings for the first three months of 1935 increased 2.6 per cent over those of the like period of 1934, there being 19,059 units imported in the first quarter of 1935 compared with 18,583 units in the three month period of 1934, according to a report to the Commerce Department from its Habana office.

Tire imports from the United States comprised 87.2 per cent of total Cuban tire imports in the first three months of 1935, whereas they were only 84.1 per cent of total in the 1934 period. Aside from the United States, there are three principal countries exporting tires to Cuba, namely, Great Britain, France and Japan.

In the January-March period of this year Cuba imported 822 tires from Great Britain, 1564 from France, and 62 from Japan, which compares with 1224 from Great Britain, 1737 from France, and none from Japan in the first three months of 1934, it was stated.

Higher Prices Paid for Most Chicago Cattle

Slaughter Lambs Have the Sharpest Advance of Season

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 11—Most classes of cattle sold higher this week, but increased supplies of steers caused a break in this class.

Hogs closed slightly above Friday of last week while slaughter lambs took the sharpest advance of the season, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Total cattle receipts at seven markets showed an increase over a week earlier and a decrease compared with a year ago. Hog runs at these points were only slightly above last week but sharply below a year earlier. Lamb numbers decreased from a week earlier and showed gains over a year ago.

Choice to prime steers ruled weak to 25c lower, while good to choice kinds lost 25-50c but common and medium grades were scarce, and held fully steady. Medium and heavy weight steers predominated in run but continued to sell at a sizable premium compared with the scant supply of yearlings and light steers.

Most little cattle sold at $11-$12, while weighty steers turned mainly at $12-$14. Yearlings topped at $13.65, and prime medium weight steers sold up to $16.15. All she stock ruled strong to 25c higher.

Heifers were scarce with best in load lots at $11.60, while odd lots sold up to $12.25. Low cutter and cutter cows sold at $3.50-$5.25 with beef cows $5.25-$9.50. Bulls advanced 25-35c, weighty sausage offerings up to $6.65. Vealers gained 25-50c with selects at $9.

Hogs scaling below 200 pounds closed 10-20c higher compared with Friday of last week while others and packing sows ruled steady to 10c higher. Week's top was $9.30, paid at the close, with late bulk better grade 190-280 pounds eligible to $9.10-$9.25, medium weights at the top. Most 280-310 pounds brought $9-$9.15 and 310-350 pounds $8.85-$9. Desirable 160-190 pounds brought $9-$9.20, with light lights $8.60-$9, and good slaughter pigs $7.75-$8.50. Packing sows bulked at $8.15-$8.35, best $8.45.

Slaughter lambs advanced $75c to $1 this week. Dwindling supply of old crop lambs along with volume of spring lambs which was barely up to trade requirements provided the main bullish influence. Closing prices were the highest since the middle of March.

California spring lambs sold at $8.75-$9.15. Fed clipped lambs bulked late at $7.50-$7.75, with top at $8. Most wooled lambs turned late at $8.25-$8.75. Sheep ruled weak to 25c lower, with bulk shorn ewes $3-$4, best $4.25.

Factory Pay Rolls Reach a New Peak

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 11—March factory pay rolls continued the upward trend of the previous three months and reached a new peak for the recovery period, according to Alexander Hamilton Institute.

The March index was 70.8, an increase of 2.5 per cent over the previous month and 9.3 per cent over the previous year's level. While the usual trend is seasonally upward in March, the rise this year compares favorably with the average gain of 1.8 per cent in the last 16 years.

The rise of 90.8 per cent in factory pay rolls from the depression's low in March, 1933, to the current March represents a recovery of 44.5 per cent of the drop from the 1929 peak to the low.

The predepression peak was reached in September, 1929, when the index was 112.9. Three and a half years later, in March, 1933, the index reached the low of 37.1. Since then, the trend has been upward, reaching a new high for the recovery in March at 70.8.

Copper Price Abroad Highest in Months

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 11—The highest price level for copper made abroad since June 19 of last year was made yesterday when copper sold at the equivalent of 8.05 cents a pound, c. i. f., European ports.

The price continued at 9 cents a pound for the Blue Eagle metal in the domestic market. The demand in the domestic market continues below 30,000 tons, the sales quota fixed by the Copper Code, although there has been a slight increase in sales in recent weeks.

A factor in the recent increase in the price of copper abroad is the curtailment agreement in effect among foreign producers. This agreement was made here last March and went into effect on May 1, when production was cut 20 per cent. A further cut of 10 per cent will be put into effect on June 1. It is expected that these cuts will result in a decrease of 240,000 tons a year in the output of copper.

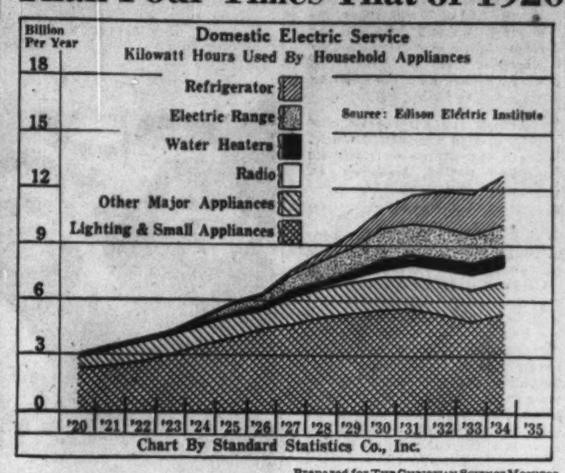
British Firm May Receive Technicolor Patent Permit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, May 11—Formation of a British company to employ the patents owned by Technicolor Motion Picture Corporation is being considered here, but the final development is not expected to occur until Dr. Herbert T. Kalmus, president of Technicolor, has made a further study of the English market.

Sir Adrian Baillie, who is said to represent British motion picture capital, made an extended visit in Hollywood recently to discuss the matter of financing the expansion in London.

Home Use of Electricity More Than Four Times That of 1920



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The domestic use of electricity has more than quadrupled in the last 15 years.

Note that refrigerators, ranges, water heaters, radios and other major appliances now use more current than the electric lights in the home.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

We are steadily building up a world of economic make-believe. The depression has produced many notable economic shams: a gold bloc numbering Italy among its members although her currency can stand at 10 per cent discount against its gold parity, and yet no gold leave her vaults; black bourses whose blackness is but upon the outside of the cup, and on which Governments themselves may conduct business; most-favored-nation clauses which are rendered meaningless by systems of quota regulation and exchange control.

Artifice and the Reichsmark

Perhaps the worst sham of all is the currency which is nominally worth its mint parity abroad, but is depreciated for all purposes for which depreciation suits the country in question. This is not, of course, a new device. Soviet Russia taught us how it might be done long before Germany tore this leaf, together with many others, from the Communist book, merely changing the Marxist chapter-headings to Nazi slogans, like "interest-slavery" or "substitute-economy." The mark, like the rouble, is one thing internally and quite another thing when it comes to be used for external purposes. The nominal parity of the mark has no economic support, but is suspended in mid-air by Dr. Schacht. His exertions are directed to that end, mainly on behalf of the German debtors, who would have to raise more for their debt service in reichsmarks, if the latter were officially devalued. The fact that the reichsmarks are not in any case transferred into foreign currencies makes no difference to this argument.

Some hard-hit creditors maintain that the mulcting of creditors is practically the only purpose (other than psychological) for which the fiction of the par reichsmark is maintained. As far as imports are concerned, organized scarcity replaces natural dearness as the economic regulator. And the handicap to exports is overcome by various devices, the latest of which, we learn, is a "pool" of Rm. 1000 million to provide subsidies for "additional" exports. A quarter of this sum is to be furnished out of the profits on buying up German bonds abroad at bargain prices. Thus once again the creditors are the asses that bears the burden of German economic difficulties and German bad faith. That such an artificial economic world can endure is inconceivable. We are bowing ourselves backwards out of the courts of internationalism; one day we shall have to cease our cynical obeisance and face instead our actual objective-Socialism at home and barter abroad.

Steel and the Cartel

Half a loaf is better than struggling in a bread riot, for which reason the British steel industry is being urged to accept the terms put forward by the International Steel Cartel for a temporary agreement linking the British with the continental producers. The latter offered to accept a quota of 643,000 tons for imports into Great Britain—equal to the 1933 level—in return for a reduction of British import duties to their old level of 33 1-3 per cent, instead of 50 per cent, to which they were raised a few weeks ago. The British team has gone into a huddle with its non-playing captain, the Government. The offer falls short of their own proposals, needless to say, but what bargainer ever began by stating his minimum terms?

The extra tariff is not particularly dear to the iron and steel industry as a whole, for the rerolling and finishing sections fear an equivalent increase of their raw material costs. Its purpose, so the president of the Board of Trade himself has acknowledged, was to put pressure on the continental producers to improve their terms, and this they have done. The greatest danger from the British point of view is a breakdown of the cartel, which in view of the strains already apparent might well follow a failure to reach agreement with the British steel industry.

A renewal of international price-cutting would be disastrous, and as we are also exporters, no tariff could adequately protect us. Curtailment of continental sales in this market, moreover, means intensified competition in neutral markets. It cannot be too often repeated, in connection with nationalist economic policies, that goods are not destroyed by being kept out of England. If you put your finger over the tap you may squirt the water in your eye.

Jubilation

Perhaps it is due to the daffodils and tulips, perhaps the blustery April weather, or the excitement of the coming Jubilee, but London is economically in a good mood. The bread-and-butter budget was not a tonic, but it was not a depressant. Unemployment is growing less, and retail trade is expanding. Much the best showing in the employment returns is made by the building trades. This is partly a seasonal trend, but we do well to recognize the extent of our debt to the building boom for our economic revival of the last two years. In this field the contrast with the United States shows more clearly than does almost any other index the difference between the recent economic experience of the two countries.

Half-way through 1934, employment in the brick and tile industry in the United States was recorded as standing at 30 per cent of the 1923-25 average. In Great Britain, at that date, employment in the same group of trades stood at 130 per cent of the 1923-25 average. Since then, the American figures have grown worse, while the British figures have further improved. Doubtless the two sets of figures are not precisely comparable, but the contrast is too extreme to be explained away by technicalities. What is more, official stimulation of building, in replacement of slums, is being increased in this country under the pressure of public opinion. The next general election, whenever it comes, will certainly see a swing to the Left, and that will mean still further concentration on the housing problem. Investors are still locking away money in the industries that benefit from the continuance of the building boom, to which, however, a term is apparently set by the prospective decline in the population.

Balanced Budget For Dutch East Indies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Restoration of a balanced state budget for the Dutch East Indies is approaching. For 1935 a deficit is expected of 40,000,000 florins ($26,000,000). In 1934 the deficit was 82,000,000 florins ($54,600,000), in 1933 124,000,000 florins ($82,600,000). The aggregate deficit since 1930 amounts to 533,000,000 florins ($355,300,000).

The native population has been hit hard by the price slump for colonial produce. In some regions of Java the natives in the "dessah" (native village) live on as little as 2½ cents ($0.01½) a day. The tiniest Dutch coin, that of ½ cent ($0.003) is in great demand.

Jersey City's 1934 Income Exceeds Operating Budget

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 11—The annual financial report of Jersey City, N. J., audited by certified public accountants and just made public, reveals for the first time many important features of the city's financial operation during 1934.

The report shows that Jersey City's collections in 1934 exceeded its net operating budget by $1,250,000. Receipts from all sources, except capital, totaled $25,890,000 as compared with net budget expenditures of $24,640,000 after allowances for deduction of all noncash expense items and unexpended balances.

Pause in Upward Trend of Retail Trade for Week

Gain Is Less Than That of Previous Week—Industry's Pace Recedes

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 11—Reports emanating this week from manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers in various parts of the country revealed a pause in the forward movement of business, Dun and Bradstreet's weekly review says. It does not interpret the slight recession, however, as indicating a change in the upward trend.

Among factors mentioned as contributing to the hesitancy were the seasonal slackening of industry, the vagaries of the weather and the uncertaintes regarding the outcome of national legislation.

For the country as a whole, retail sales were estimated at not more than 2 to 8 per cent in excess of the figures for the corresponding week last year. The broadest improvement was reported for the South, where sales were 5 to 8 per cent higher than for the like week a year ago.

Although industrial and manufacturing activity continued strong in most divisions, the average rate of operations was reduced slightly from that of a week earlier. The review attributes this to a further recession in steel output, the check to the weekly gains in automobile production which had been uninterrupted since the first of the year, and a lowering of the schedules at cotton goods mills.

The Business Activity Barometer, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, decreased sharply from 70.1 down to 67.8, which was below the comparative 1934 figure of 68.6 and represented the first drop below the level of the year preceding since Oct. 17, 1934.

Credit Executives Select Pittsburgh As Convention City

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 11—Official announcement is made by Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men, that the 40th annual convention of the Association will be held at the Hotel William Penn, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, during the week of June 17th. Wholesale, manufacturing and banking credit executives who comprise the Association's membership of 20,000 are expected to gather from every state in the country to a total reaching 2000 delegates.

Coinciding with the annual convention the recently inaugurated Credit Congress of Industry, a successful feature for the past four years, will be held. This Congress brings together credit executives of each individual industry in special conclaves for the mutual consideration of credit problems in the individual industries represented by the delegates.

The Convention will be headed by L. W. Lyons, Treasurer of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who has accepted the general chairmanship of the Convention. Co-operating with him will be Brace Bennitt, Convention Director of the National Association of Credit Men and H. M. Oliver, Executive Manager of the Credit Association of Western Pennsylvania, which has its headquarters in Pittsburgh.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	May 15
Dorchester Savings Bank	May 15
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	May 21
Brighton Five Cents Saving Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	May 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	June 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	June 1
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	June 10

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Grimm's Career As Player At Sudden Ending

Charlie Grimm, vice-president and manager of the Chicago Cubs of the National League and the team's regular first baseman for the past 10 seasons, has notified Commissioner K. M. Landis of his intention to retire as an active player. Grimm's name will be placed on the voluntarily retired list, which means that young Phil Cavarretta will have first call at the initial sack for his first real test under big league pressure. Any player whose name is placed on the retired list, must remain inactive for at least 60 days.

The passing of Grimm to the shadow of the dugout apparently brings to end another lengthy playing career in baseball. Back in 1916 a young left-hander tried to make the grade as an outfielder with Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics, but Mack decided that the youngster was not ready for fast company. The following year he was in the minors, converted into a first baseman. The St. Louis Cardinals gave Grimm a trial in 1918 and they also turned him down, probably because he couldn't hit. In 1919 the Pittsburgh Pirates purchased him from Little Rock and in 1920 he was made regular first baseman of the Buccs.

Traded to Cubs

Grimm wore a Pittsburgh uniform for six years. They were six good years, too. In November of 1925, however, the Pirates traded him to the Chicago Cubs along with Rabbit Maranville and Cooper, for Aldridge, Grantham and Niehaus. Of the players involved in this deal, only Grimm and Maranville are still in the majors. On Aug. 2, 1932, Grimm was appointed manager of the Cubs, succeeding Rogers Hornsby.

Although Grimm seems to lack the color that creates fan appeal, among his players he is exceedingly popular. Before Charlie became pilot of the Cubs, he was somewhat of a comedian, singer, banjo player and general entertainer. Becoming manager stopped most of this fun-making, however, for a manager must hold the respect and confidence of his players.

Last season the Cubs finished in third place. Many people thought they should have won the pennant. At the close of the campaign rumblings were heard through Chicago that Grimm's term as manager had reached an end. When the Cubs headed for California this Spring to conduct their training, Grimm was not only manager of the team, but also vice-president, an appointment that assured the veteran of the club's complete confidence in his ability.

A Crack Fielder

Grimm didn't break down any fences in the National League with his hitting. Over a stretch of 16 years with the Pirates and Cubs, only six times did he pass the .300 mark in batting. It was his fielding that stood out. Now he has retired to give youth its fling in the person of Phil Cavarretta, a native Chicagoan, who is not old enough to vote.

Cavarretta is blossoming into a real star. He is a left-hander all the way, fields his position well and hits the ball hard. He is one of the few players who have won a regular major league assignment before becoming 20 years old. Two others were Freddy Lindstrom and Mel Ott of the New York Giants. Lindstrom, now Charlie Grimm's third baseman, is a 12-year man at 29. Ott is a 10-year star at 26. Cavarretta was born on July 19, 1917, which will make him 18 years old next month.

Inclement weather kept all eight National League teams idle yesterday. In the American League, however, every team was in action and one change took place in the standing. Breaking a four-game losing streak, the New York Yankees set back Cleveland, 6 to 3, and went into fourth place. Washington lost to Detroit and slipped to fifth place.

In Chicago, Babe Dahlgren hit two home runs to help the Red Sox defeat the White Sox, 12 to 2. The White Sox were in first place until the Boston club arrived in town.

Yankee Completes Ocean Crossing

By the Associated Press

Gosport, Eng., May 11

PLUGGING against a head wind, the Boston Class J yacht, Yankee, was sighted in the English Channel approaching the Isle of Wight today, indicating she will complete her transatlantic crossing late this afternoon. Naval authorities have assigned a special mooring place in the harbor here.

Yankee and her consort, the three-masted schooner, Atlantic, began the voyage on April 25, passing Boston Lightship on that day at 1 p. m.

Iowa Athletes Receive Major Letter Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa, May 11—Award of 20 major letters, seven minor ones, and 49 freshman numerals to University of Iowa athletes in four winter sports has been made by the Hawkeye board in control of athletics. Swimmers were awarded nine letters, wrestlers six and gymnasts five. The freshman list was headed by 16 in basketball. The basketball varsity awards were granted to 14 players in March. The major awards:

Swimming—August W. Anderson '35, William Busby '35, George J. Ernst '36, Fred H. Haskins '37, Adolf Jacobsmeyer '36, Jack G. Sieg, Eng.; Wilbur J. Wehmeyer '36, Richard M. Westerfield '37 and J. Phillips McClintock '35

Wrestling—Verne H. Derrer '37, Dewayne A. Guernsey '38, Earle H. Kielhorn '36, Robert W. Larson '36, Tom D. Monroe '36 and Frank E. O'Leary '37.

Gymnasts—Ralph L. Houser '35, Edwin L. Kringel '35, George P. Jiisen '37, Curtis C. Rockwood '35 and Eugene Weitstein '37.

College Track Results

Carroll 76, Ripon 55.
Gus. Adolphus 68½, Mankato 62½.
Knox 72, Monmouth 59.
Washington C. 81, Susquehanna 44.

A British Hill and Dale Champion

© Sport and General

Frank Close, English Individual Cross-Country Title Holder for 1934-35

Birchfield Harriers' Eclipse Features Cross-Country Season

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The outstanding feature of the 1934-35 cross-country season just ended in Britain is the eclipse of Birchfield Harriers, winners of the English national championship every year but two since 1914. In this year's race at Beaconsfield the celebrated "Stag Bearers" were beaten into fourth place and the winners were members of the Belgrave Harriers, a Southern club which has come right to the fore in the last six years. Success in the national championship had become almost a matter of course to the Birchfield men, for they have been victorious 24 times since the race was instituted in 1877. Since the war they have won every race but those of 1927 and 1935. In the former year they took second place, behind Hallamshire Harriers.

At Beaconsfield the "Bels," as Belgrave Harriers are popularly termed, owed their success to very fine packing. Their first man home was as low down on the list as eleventh; but their scoring six were all in the first 20 to finish the course of about 10 miles. The individual winner was Frank Close, of Reading Athletic Club, who last season was competing in races as a junior. In his first campaign with the seniors he won the Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire championship, the South of the Thames championship, and the Southern Counties and National titles. He is "the" discovery of the season and a bright hope for Britain in the distance races at the Olympic Games in Berlin next year. It is understood that Close, an athlete with a beautiful, effortless action, intends to concentrate on three-mile events during the forthcoming track season.

The Divisional Races

It was rather strange that, although the "Bels" won the national title, they lost their grip on the Southern Counties championship. The new Southern champions are the members of Surrey Athletic Club, who totaled 76 points against Belgrave's 85. The runner-up to Close in the individual race was L. F. Humphris, of the South London Harriers. Humphris has made quite a habit of being the runner-up in this race. He was second to his club-mate L. H. Weatherill, in 1932, second to H. E. Footer, Belgrave Harriers, in 1933, third in 1934 and second again this year.

Salford Harriers retained their team title and also provided the first man home in the Northern Counties' race. The individual victor was G. W. Bailey, who last won in 1931. The Midland event brought to light a promising young runner in D. A. Currie, Birchfield Harriers. He won the title from J. T. Holden, renowned member of Tipton Harriers. Birchfield had little difficulty in winning the Midland team race for the fortieth time out of a possible 48. The Eastern Counties' Association is a comparatively new administrative body and this year's championship race was only the third that it has organized. The team race went to Ipswich Harriers, while C. Hackney, Grimsby Harriers, beat the 1934 winner, E. W. Harrison, Lincoln Wellington A. C., for the honor of being first man home.

International Championship

The 1935 international championship was decided in Paris and neither the team nor the individual title changed hands. This was England's sixth and J. T. Holden's third successive triumph. Apart from Jean Bouin, the celebrated French runner of prewar days, Holden, of England, is the only man who has registered three wins in this race, consecutively or otherwise. Seven nations were represented this year, and the order of finishing was: England, 30 points; Scotland, 84; France, 102; Wales, 187; Belgium, 201; Spain, 207, and Northern Ireland, 253. Since this race was instituted in 1903 England has won 22 times and France the remaining six.

The 1935 team champions in Scotland are Edinburgh Northern Harriers. They displaced the joint holders of the title, Dundee Thistle Harriers and Plebian Harriers. The individual race was won by W. C. Wylie, a Scotsman, resident in England, and attached to the Darlington Harriers, a prominent Lancashire club. H. Gallivan, second in 1934, captured the Welsh championship, and incidentally regained a title that was his in 1932. Gallivan is a member of the Cwmbran Harriers who regained the team championship, which they lost to Newport Harriers last season, after winning for six successive years. East Antrim Harriers again won the team race and supplied the individual winner in the North Ireland championship. The victor this time was A. Workman, in succession to J. Glenholmes.

What the Women Did

The women's season has been notable for the holding of the first international match between England and Scotland. This took place at Morecambe, Lancashire, and was won by England by 10 points to 34. The English scoring four were the first four home and the first Scots girl was Miss C. Johnson in seventh place. The first arrival at the tape was Miss Nellie Halstead, well known as a sprinter. Miss Halstead has held the English women's sprint championships for 100, 200 and 400 meters and she was a member of Britain's track squad at the 1932 Olympic Games in Los Angeles. International cross-country matches between women are not new in Britain because the English girls have twice met and defeated those of France. The first occasion was in France in 1931 and the second at Croydon, England, the following year.

Miss Halstead's amazing versatility was emphasized in the English national championship, which she won by about 50 yards from Lily Styles, five times winner of the race. Miss Styles's club, the London Olympiades, the first women's athletic club formed in Britain, again won the team race with 64 points against Bradford Ladies A. C.'s 72 and Godiva Harriers's 74. The divisional championships, North, South and Midlands, panned out very much as expected.

Small Matters of Big Importance

Taken altogether the 1934-35 season has been a highly successful one. Space restrictions forbid more than a bare mention of the many minor championships such as those of the counties, hospitals, banks, and, business houses, which are of great importance to the sport. After all, the national race is confined to the stars, and the field never exceeds 350 runners, but the total number who annually compete for the county championships reaches nearly 2000. Inter-club matches are a big feature of the season. Cross-country running is the only sport that enables the humblest performer to carry his club's colors in a serious match and to support his more lustrous team-mates on such an occasion by doing just the best he can. The contests which make this laudable feature possible are inter-club races known as "mob" matches, in which the whole membership of each competing unit is exhorted to take part and in which the honor of the side rests as much with slow runners as with the speedy individuals who ordinarily constitute representative teams. Two of the more important of these "mob" matches are South London Harriers versus Blackheath Harriers and Belgrave Harriers versus Cadogan Athletic Club. The results of the major events in the 1934-35 season are:

International, team ..... England
International, individual ..... J. T. Holden, England
England-Scotland, women, team ..... England, 10 points to 34
England-Scotland, women, individual ..... Miss Nellie Halstead, England
English, team ..... Belgrave Harriers
English, individual ..... Frank Close, Reading A. C.
Scottish, team ..... Edinburgh Northern Harriers
Scottish, individual ..... W. C. Wylie, Darlington Harriers
Northern Ireland, team ..... East Antrim Harriers
Northern Ireland, individual ..... A. Workman, East Antrim Harriers
Welsh, team ..... Cwmbran Harriers
Welsh, individual ..... H. Gallivan, Cwmbran Harriers
Intercounty, team ..... Middlesex
Intercounty, individual ..... R. V. Draper, Leicestershire
Interservices, team ..... Army
Interservices, individual ..... Corporal J. Ginty, Army
Oxford-Cambridge, team ..... Cambridge, 23 points to 32
Oxford-Cambridge, individual ..... R. M. Barrer, Cambridge
Universities Athletic Union, team ..... Cambridge University
Universities Athletic Union, individual ..... R. M. Barrer, Cambridge University
Public Schools, team ..... Tonbridge School
Public Schools, individual ..... A. W. Beard, Brockley County School
Northern Counties, team ..... Salford Harriers
Northern Counties, individual ..... G. W. Bailey, Salford Harriers
Southern Counties, team ..... Surrey Athletic Club
Southern Counties, individual ..... Frank Close, Reading A. C.
Midland Counties, team ..... Birchfield Harriers
Midland Counties, individual ..... D. A. Currie, Birchfield Harriers
Eastern Counties, team ..... Ipswich Harriers
Eastern Counties, individual ..... C. Hackney, Grimsby Harriers
Women, English, team ..... London Olympiades
Women, English, individual ..... Miss Nellie Halstead, Radcliffe Harriers
Women, Northern Counties, team ..... Bradford A. C.
Women, Southern Counties, individual ..... Miss M. Caulfield, Bradford A. C.
Women, Southern Counties, team ..... London Olympiades
Women, Southern Counties, individual ..... Mrs. Raven, London Olympiades
Women, Midland Counties, team ..... Godiva Harriers
Women, Midland Counties, individual ..... Miss M. French, Birchfield Harriers

Gallacher on Team Visiting America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW — Great little Hugh Gallacher, center forward of Scotland's national team, is the best known of 17 players selected by the Scottish Football Association to tour in the United States and Canada during the present summer. Gallacher, who now plays for Derby County in the English League, is one of the greatest forwards the game has ever known. He was educated at Bellshill Academy, near here, and one of his schoolmates was Alex James, now a famous Arsenal star.

Gallacher joined the Airdrieonians in 1921 a dnwon a Scottish Cup medal three years later. In 1925 he was transferred to Newcastle United for £6500 and his presence was soon felt, for Newcastle won the English League championship in season 1926-27. After five campaigns with Newcastle, his services were secured by Chelsea, celebrated London team, for a fee of £10,000. He joined his present club last year. Gallacher has 17 international "caps" to his credit, having played for Scotland against England five times, against Ireland six, and against Wales six.

All the tourists are players connected with clubs operating in the first division of the Scottish League. Three are members of Glasgow Rangers, winners this season of both the Scottish League championship and the Scottish Cup. The Rangers' trio are David Meiklejohn, centerhalfback; Robert Main, outside right; and Robert McDonald, fullback. Another well-known player on the team is Douglas Duncan, a teammate of Gallacher at Derby. Duncan is one of the most formidable leftwingers in the game. He has gained international caps against England, Wales and Austria. The remaining players are: Andrew Anderson, Heart of Midlothian; A. Stevenson, Clyde; R. Donelly, Partick Thistle; R. Fraser, Aberdeen; J. Wilson, Hibernian; T. Smith, Kilmarnock; T. Walker, Heart of Midlothian; D. Wilson, Hamilton Academicals; W. Mills, Aberdeen; W. Miller, Partick Thistle; H. Ferguson, St. Johnstone, and G. Cummings, Partick Thistle.

The party is in the charge of A. Dickson of Glasgow Rangers.

American Leaguers Show Increases In Major Batting Race

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—While the batting averages of all the National League leaders except the Pittsburgh pece setter, Arky Vaughan, dropped down toward midseason levels during the last week, the American Leaguers showed a surprising upward tendency.

Vaughan, hitting 10 times in 21 trips to the plate, brought his average up nine points to .455, to take the National League lead relinquished by Frank Hogan of Boston when an injury kept him idle and cost him temporarily his status as a "regular." Mel Ott also registered a slight gain, but most of the others in the senior circuit's first 10 suffered big losses.

In the American League, Rollie Hemsley of St. Louis dropped from first place to third, but his average went down only five points to .385. Meanwhile, Jimmie Foxx and Bob Johnson of the Athletics sailed past him with gains of 15 and 6 points, respectively. Foxx hit safely eight times in 18 attempts to hoist his average to .403 after yesterday's games, while Johnson reached .392 with seven blows in 17 times up.

A number of newcomers, including Wally Moses and Lou Finney of the A's, crashed into the first 10. The first 10 "regulars" in each major league:

National League

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Vaughan, Pittsburgh	20	77	18	35	.455
Ott, New York	18	74	16	27	.365
J. Moore, Philadelphia	16	61	14	22	.361
Whitehead, St. Louis	15	60	10	21	.350
Taylor, Brooklyn	17	60	17	21	.350
Terry, New York	18	78	11	27	.346
Martin, St. Louis	12	50	11	17	.340
Hafey, Cincinnati	15	59	10	20	.339
Koenig New York	18	73	6	24	.329
Leiber, New York	18	71	9	23	.324

American League

Foxx, Philadelphia	18	67	16	27	.403
Johnson, Philadelphia	18	74	19	29	.392
Hemsley, St. Louis	16	52	8	20	.385
Gehringer, Detroit	18	74	18	27	.365
Moses, Philadelphia	14	55	12	20	.364
Finney, Philadelphia	15	59	7	21	.356
Hale, Cleveland	16	62	10	22	.355
Hayes, Chicago	19	82	14	29	.354
Vosmik, Cleveland	16	71	11	25	.352
Pepper, St. Louis	16	67	4	23	.343

Wilson Is Cambridge Boat Club President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—The newly elected president of the Cambridge University Boat Club is J. H. T. Wilson, formerly of Shrewsbury School, now in residence at Pembroke College. Wilson, who succeeds N. J. Bradley, is one of the best oarsmen ever seen at Cambridge University. When he came "up" in 1933 he soon justified the big reputation which had preceded him by winning the Bushe-Fox Freshmen's single sculls. Then he won the Colquhoun Sculls, which gave him the title of "Champion of the Cam."

In partnership with Bradley he won the Magdalene pairs, Lowe double sculls and the Foster-Fairbairn pairs. He was in the Pembroke crews which won the university light fours and the "Head of the River" eights. To win for himself every honor that the varsity could offer Wilson then needed only to row in the historic annual race against Oxford. He first did this in March, 1934, when the Cantabs set up a record time of 18 minutes 3 seconds for the Putney to Mortlake course. He was then rowing at No. 7 thwart, a position which he also occupied this year on the occasion of the Light Blues' twelfth successive victory.

The successor to Wilson as secretary of the C. U. B. C. is W. G. R. M. Laurie, of Monkton Combe School and Selwyn College. Laurie was the stroke of this year's Cambridge eight against Oxford. Last year he was Number Three.

Harvard Petition Rolling

With over 700 signatures secured, the freshman committee compiling the petition to save minor sports competition at Harvard continues to roll along. The committee of C. R. Allen, Arthur Oakes, J. P. Kennedy Jr., and W. T. Glendenning, encountered temporary delay due to the examination period, but plans to canvass the entire university before presenting it to the president. The petition requests that every undergraduate be assessed to maintain the sports which will be dropped from official sponsorship in 1936.

College Rugby Result

Harvard 6, Yale 3.

Sporting Around the Hub

New Harvard Shell Used by the First Varsity Eight

CHARLES J. WHITESIDE, Harvard rowing coach, feeling he has what he might call the first varsity crew working as a unit, yesterday ordered the new shell, a gift of Robert F. Herrick, into the water. The eight Crimson oarsmen who put the new Pocock shell, the "74 P-35," into the muddy Charles, were the same who rowed together for the first time on Thursday. With Mr. Herrick watching from the coaching launch, the new Harvard varsity eight's workout consisted of a nine-mile pull without a halt. Earlier in the afternoon the second and third varsity eights started out together, but the third varsity was halted at the Cottage Farm Bridge and sent back to the Newell Boathouse. The junior varsity rowed as far as the dam, turned about and rowed back to Newell at a 24 clip.

The seating in the varsity boat follows: Bob Cutler, stroke; Watson, No. 7; Keyes, No. 6; Bray, No. 5; Saltonstall, No. 4; Eliel, No. 3; Drury, No. 2; Clark, bow; Hunter, coxswain.

Y. M. C. A. Awards—Award and honor night for the Y. M. C. A. athletes and athletic teams will be held at the Huntington Avenue Branch, Boston Y. M. C. A., Monday night, May 20. Members of the varsity squads will receive their letters and emblems at that time and the cups and other trophies won during the year will be handed to the captains of the various teams.

Governor's Handicap Reduced—Governor Curley's golf handicap has been cut from 24 to 20 as the result of the Governor winning second net prize at Sandy Burr Country Club, Wayland, on Thursday. It was announced by Fred Corcoran, executive secretary and state handicapper of the Massachusetts Golf Association. Governor Curley plays at the Wollaston Golf Club.

Tech Freshmen Win Cup—Leading from the start, a strong Massachusetts Technology freshman crew rowed to victory in the Tech interclass one-mile crew race on the Charles River for the Richards Cup. The sophomores finished second, two lengths behind the freshmen, while the Juniors were four lengths behind when the winners crossed the line. In the coxswains vs. managers race, the coxswains coxed by Head Coach Hill Haines, won by half a length. The managers were coxed by Pat Manning, rigger.

Yachts Delayed by Head Winds—Yankee and her consort, Atlantic, bucking head winds, made slow progress from Thursday noon to Friday noon, reporting less than 100 miles, which placed them at that time about 200 miles out of Gosport, their destination. Yankee is still in the lead and is favored to win the informal race with the three-masted schooner, A shift in the wind to the southward, however, would give Atlantic the advantage.

Harvard Rugger Wins—A strong Harvard Rugby football team, which bowed 3 to 0 to Yale in Bermuda this spring, returned that defeat when it downed the Eli ruggers on Soldiers Field, 6 to 0, yesterday afternoon. Harvard scored in each half. Louis Babbitt scored a try and Donald Meiklejohn made good on a penalty kick. It was the last game of the year for Harvard. Yale has this season beaten Long Island University and the French Rugby Club, as has Harvard, and both teams have lost to the New York Rugby Club. Harvard has won and lost to Princeton and Yale lost a close 3-to-0 game to the Tigers.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	11	5	.688
Chicago	13	6	.684
Boston	11	7	.611
New York	10	8	.556
Washington	10	9	.526
Detroit	8	10	.444
Philadelphia	5	13	.278
St. Louis	3	13	.188

Results May 10

Boston 12, Chicago 2.
New York 6, Cleveland 3.
Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 4.
Detroit 8, Washington 4.

Outboard Attracts Nearly 100

ALBANY, N. Y., May 11 (AP)—Nearly 100 drivers from all walks of life are entered in the eighth annual Albany to New York outboard marathon race starting here Sunday. Edward S. Patterson Jr., Albany insurance firm president, was among those who made practice runs up and down the rolling Hudson. He will race in the Class C amateur class. Others include: Clayton Bishop, a deputy fire chief at Onset, Mass.; Russ Heinz of Pittsburgh and Yale student; and students from Yale, New York Dartmouth, Duke and Rutgers.

College Lacrosse Result

Brown 7, Tufts 5.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

May 11, 1910

ONLY three games were played in the two major leagues. Chicago Nationals won their third straight game from New York, 4 to 3. Beaumont's home run into the right field stands started the Chicago scoring. The Boston Americans pounded two St. Louis pitchers for 13 hits and won by 10 to 3.

Hockey Leagues To Continue to Play Without Combining

MONTREAL, May 11 (AP)—The International and Canadian-American Hockey Leagues have voted not to amalgamate but they have approved a scheme providing for limited competition between the two minor loops.

After deciding against a merger, representatives of the two loops, in joint session here yesterday, announced plans whereby each team of one league would play a home-and-home series with each club of the other. Judge J. E. Dooley, president of the Canadian-American League; Charles S. King, president of the International, and Nathan Podoloff of New Haven and Al Sutphin of Cleveland were named a committee to draw up an interlocking schedule.

Present plans also call for a play-off between the champions of the two leagues.

Some delegates objected to the prospect of long train jumps involved if inter-league games were played at Quebec, whose Beavers hold a franchise in the Canadian-American loop. The suggestion was made that Quebec shift its franchise to Springfield, Mass., but nothing definite was determined. Judge Dooley said, however, that regardless of whether the Quebec franchise is transferred there, Springfield will rejoin the league next season. There were intimations too that Pittsburgh might join the International League and it was understood that if Pittsburgh hooks up, an eighth member will be sought. The league now consists of six clubs.

Governors of the National Hockey League meet today with the future of the Montreal Canadiens the most important subject up for discussion. Leo Dandurand, who shares ownership of the club with Joe Cattarinich, has asked formally for permission to negotiate with outside interests for purchase of the club, or to suspend operations next season.

It has been reported for several weeks that Cleveland and Boston interests, together with a group in another city not named, have been seeking the Canadiens' franchise. The problem of the St. Louis Eagles, who experienced a bad season financially, also will come up for consideration.

H-P Replay June 13

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—The playoff of the mutually nullified Harvard-Princeton game in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League was definitely set yesterday for June 13 at Boston, the agreement was reached by William J. Bingham of Harvard and Asa S. Bushnell of Princeton, and announced by Ellwood W. Kemp Jr., secretary-treasurer of the circuit. In deleting the game from the league records, the other league members joined Harvard and Princeton in deciding that even individual batting, fielding and pitching records made in it would be erased, but it was understood yesterday that this decision might be reconsidered.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	22	8	.733
Los Angeles	21	13	.618
San Francisco	18	13	.581
Hollywood	16	16	.500
Sacramento	15	18	.455
Seattle	12	18	.400
Missions	11	21	.344
Portland	11	19	.367

Results May 10

Portland 4, Seattle 3.
San Francisco 5, Missions 1.
Sacramento 6, Oakland 4.
Los Angeles 9, Hollywood 7.
Los Angeles 4, Hollywood 2.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	12	7	.632
Toronto	13	8	.619
Rochester	11	9	.550
Montreal	12	10	.545
Baltimore	11	10	.524
Syracuse	9	11	.450
Buffalo	7	10	.412
Albany	5	15	.250

Results May 10

Syracuse 4, Rochester 3.
Rochester 10, Syracuse 2.
Toronto 7, Newark 2.
Baltimore 6, Buffalo 5.
Albany 9, Montreal 7.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	15	8	.652
Atlanta	14	9	.609
Birmingham	12	10	.545
Chattanooga	12	10	.545
Nashville	11	11	.500
New Orleans	9	11	.450
Little Rock	8	14	.364
Knoxville	7	15	.318

Results May 10

Memphis 5, Atlanta 4.
Little Rock 7, Knoxville 3.
New Orleans 6, Nashville 4.
One game postponed.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Indianapolis	13	5	.722
St. Paul	13	7	.650
Minneapolis	13	8	.619
Milwaukee	10	7	.588
Columbus	11	10	.524
Kansas City	7	11	.389
Louisville	8	16	.273
Toledo	7	16	.304

Results May 10

Toledo 11, Milwaukee 4.
Minneapolis 3, Indianapolis 2.
St. Paul 9, Louisville 3.
Columbus 7, Kansas City 3.

Volley Ball Advances

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 11 (AP)—The second round of the national Y. M. C. A. open volley ball tournament was reached by Houston, Texas's entry here yesterday when it defeated Knoxville, Tenn., in two-straight games, 15 to 3 and 15 to 12. The Chicago Division Street team, Rochester, Jamaica, L. I., Oil City, Penna., and Greensburg, Ind., teams also were first-round winners. The Chicago team won over Grand Rapids, Mich., Greensburg defeated Providence, R. I., and Rochester downed Naugatuck, Conn.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	12	3	.800
Brooklyn	12	7	.632
Chicago	9	7	.563
St. Louis	9	9	.500
Pittsburgh	9	11	.450
Cincinnati	8	11	.421
Boston	6	11	.353
Philadelphia	4	10	.286

Result May 10

All games postponed.

Simpson to Handle Eagles

MONTREAL, May 11 (AP)—"Bullet Joe" Simpson, former manager of the New York Americans of the National Hockey League, will manage the New Haven Eagles in the Canadian-American League next season, it was announced here yesterday.

Chinese Tennis Players Extend Grant and Budge

MEXICO, D. F., May 11 (AP)—China's first Davis Cup Campaign since 1928 may come to an end today, but even in defeat Guy Cheng and Sin Kie Kho have given the tennis world something to talk about.

Opposing the United States in the semifinal round of North American zone competition, the Chinese were beaten in both of yesterday's opening singles matches, but both went down only after surprisingly stubborn resistance.

Cheng bowed to Bryan M. Grant Jr., the clay court star from Atlanta, Ga., 4—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2, while Kho likewise forced J. Donald Budge of Oakland, Calif., to four sets before the American could win at 6—4, 6—1, 6—8, 6—2.

Bolstered thus with a 2—0 lead, the United States can clinch the series today if Budge and his California partner defeat Cheng and Kho in doubles. In that event the two final singles matches tomorrow would be merely a formality.

Yesterday's play was somewhat spotty, perhaps because all four contestants were handicapped by the high altitude. Grant was especially erratic in the first set of his match with Cheng. He netted frequently or drove outside while the Chinese was strictly on his game. Grant rallied, however, at the outset of the second set and thereafter he was in full control.

Budge played the best tennis of the day except for a momentary lapse in the third set when he seemed to tire and lost control. In that set, Kho put over five service aces and pulled up from 5—6 to win the set.

The winner of the current series will play Mexico in the zone final next week, the ultimate survivor to qualify for the interzone matches abroad.

New York Negro Takes Police Honor Medal

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 11—The name of John E. Roberts, a Negro, heads the roll of 28 members of the New York City police department to be cited for bravery this week by Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine, with the award of the medal of honor, highest of the department's citations. He got into a gun fight with three extortioners when he went to arrest them in an apartment house on Nov. 6. He killed one of them and was himself seriously wounded.

Detective Roberts, who is 38, is the first of his race in the history of the police force to receive this award, which comes to him less than a year subsequent to his promotion to the detective squad, after serving as a Harlem patrolman since 1925.

College Baseball Results

Alumni 9, Brown 3.
American I. C. 11, Arnold 8.
Carleton 2, St. Olaf 0.
Chicago 5, Iowa 4.
Colgate 27, Amherst 5.
East Stroudsburg 8, Montclair-T. C. 0.
Holy Cross 9, Pennsylvania 6.
Michigan 6, Ohio State 4.
Mich. State 4, Michigan N. 3.
N. Y. U. 10, Rutgers 6.
Ohio Wes. 4, Ohio 2.
Princeton 2, Fordham 1.
Purdue 7, Indiana 3.
Springfield 7, Clarkson 0.
St. John's (Md.) 6, Hampden-Sydney 4.
Temple 4, Bucknell 3.
Tufts 4, Boston 2.
Vermont 9, Middlebury 0.
Wash. & Lee 7, Maryland 4.

New Meet Javelin Record

BETHLEHEM, Penna., May 11 (AP)—Wilho Winika, Rutgers football player, set a new meet record for the javelin throw yesterday as about 150 athletes from 13 colleges opened the twenty-third annual Middle Atlantic track and field championships at Lehigh University. Qualifying trials in 10 events were run off, with the semifinals and finals scheduled for today. Winika heaved the javelin 191ft. 5⅞in., over 7 feet past the old record which had stood for 7 years. Myers, New York University athlete, held the former mark with a toss of 183ft. 9¾in., made at Haverford in 1928. Rutgers' defending titleholders are favored to retain the team trophy, Alfred, a strong contender last year, and Lehigh are important threats.

College Tennis Results

C. C. N. Y. 6, Union 3.
Chicago 5, Purdue 1.
Colgate 8, Buffalo 0.
Dartmouth 8, M. I. T. 1.
Duquesne 9, Waynesburg 0.
Lehigh 5, Springfield 4.
North Carolina 7, Williams 2.
Northwestern 4, Ohio State 2.
Pittsburgh 7, Georgetown 2.
Rutgers 8, Wesleyan 1.
Yale 5, Columbia 4.

College Golf Results

Brown 6½, Tufts 2½.
Colgate 3, St. Lawrence 3.
St. Olaf 23, Carleton 4.

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Thurs. May 16—Rhapsody in Blue SANROMA—Soloist
Sun. May 19—Schubert-Wagner Program
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Tickets 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00

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Ancestral Crafts Used in Schooling Indian Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 11—With an ancient handicraft as its basis, a modern system of education which is attracting the interest of educators all over the State is being worked out in a three-room wooden school on the Tuscarora Reservation near here. It begins with beadwork and branches out indefinitely into the realms of mathematics, history, geography, spelling, English, finance, constitutional law and government.

In the school, all but two of the 86 pupils are Indians from typical reservation homes. There are three teachers. One of these teachers—Raymond E. Fadden, whose mother is a Mohawk and who is proud of her people's traditions — is responsible for the present program of the school.

Authority

Mr. Fadden, who is fresh from normal school, is an authority on New York State Indians, their arts, crafts and lore. When he came to the Tuscarora school last fall, he brought along his extensive collection of Indian relics and costumes. They caused as great a sensation and aroused as much interest as would have ensued under similar circumstances in a city school.

Inspired by the desire of these children to reproduce the beadwork, Mr. Fadden and the principal, Stanley Johnson, decided to conduct an experiment in progressive education.

Beadwork

To make beadwork, small wooden hand-looms, strung with thread, are needed. The pupils made these in class. From the making of the looms grew a study of the different kinds of wood used in their construction, the various sections of the country where the wood grows, lumbering methods and the various uses to which wood is put. The thread suggested the cotton states, their history and geographical significance.

By this time a state appropriation of $35 had arrived for the purchase of beads. The pupils learned where beads came from and something about the manufacture of glass.

From this beginning has developed the Tuscarora School Beadworkers, with each child in the school a stockholder with equal rights in the firm. Meanwhile, a market has been found for the output.

Self-Governing

Penmanship, spelling and English are taught through the letters written by the children to prospective buyers of the beadwork. From the reproduction of treaty wampums exchanged between American settlers and the early Indian tribes, they are learning both their own and American history. A study of the American Constitution brought forth a wish for a constitution of their own, which was drawn up and put into effect by the pupils themselves. Now they are self-governing.

Each child has a credit limit of 50 cents at the bank they have established.

Much With Little

When, with a payment of $20 due the Buffalo store for beads, the pupils found themselves with only $16 in cash, they decided to float a bond issue for $4. The bonds found quick buyers among the teachers, the bill was paid, 40 cents discount received and much more than 40 cents worth of knowledge of finance acquired.

All this is going on in a little wooden school having materials and facilities that would discourage the average teacher elsewhere in western New York. Nor is the beadwork done by the children mere child's play, for their interest has grown along with their skill and technique. They expect to sell about $400 worth of beadwork by June, and are proud that so true is their workmanship that some of their products were borrowed by a Niagara Falls artist to copy into a mural.

British Peer Gets Imprisonment Term

LONDON, May 10 (AP)—The Duke of Manchester today was convicted in the Old Bailey of obtaining money under false pretenses and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

The duke's attorney indicated an appeal would be filed immediately.

Testifying in his own defense in the case which arose from his pawning of jewelry allegedly not his property, the Duke said "I have been bankrupt twice."

A total of 67 petitions had been filed against him, he said, while the number of judgment summonses "might run into three figures." There are no judgment summonses outstanding now, however, he said.

He denied any intent to defraud when he pawned the jewelry belonging to the estate of his late American-born mother. He declared he had paid interest on the pledged gems and kept insurance in force with the purpose of redeeming the articles, adding that he had the money in his pocket to do so.

Four Get Prison Terms For Kidnaping Frenchmen

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—Salvatore Mancuso, of Brooklyn, one of the four persons convicted for the kidnaping and holding of ransom of two French seamen, was sentenced yesterday to 40 years in prison. Sentence was imposed by Federal Judge Murray Hulbert in United States District Court. The convictions, reached by a jury Wednesday night, were under the "Lindbergh Law."

Mancuso's wife, Nellie, was sentenced to three years and six months; Joseph Messana, to 10 years, and Ignazio B. Fusari of Maplewood, N. J. to three years.

Carnegie Trustees Chosen

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—Robert A. Taft of Cincinnati, son of former President Taft, and Wallace McK. Alexander of San Francisco were elected trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace May 9. Mr. Taft was formerly speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives. Henry S. Pritchett of Santa Barbara, Calif., and Maurice S. Sherman of Hartford, Conn., were elected to the executive committee.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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H. I. Stahr Becomes Hood College Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREDERICK, Md., May 11—No nation can rise higher than its woman power, and for this reason colleges for women have all the greater responsibility and opportunity in this new day, Dr. Henry Irvin Stahr, president of Hood College, said on his installation as head of the local women's institution yesterday. Gov. and Mrs. Harry W. Nice attended.

Prior to the inaugural, Miss Kieffer, of this city, presided. Dean Margaret Shove Morris of Pembroke College, Providence, R. I., was the luncheon speaker following the inauguration.

"We are living in a rapidly changing world and, inevitably, the college of today has to be thinking in terms of the next generation," Dr. Stahr said. "In the past, our educational processes were directed mainly toward training youth for individual responsibility, but the far-reaching changes affecting our present-day world are demanding fundamental changes in educational processes and procedure.

"Abilities and attitudes must be developed in our students which will enable them to cope successfully with new problems and new duties. Modern education must have as its background and goal a social-moral outlook, and the product of our colleges must be sent forth equipped with new understanding and a new sense of responsibility and opportunity. Material forces can be controlled only by the development of a more adequate type of educational program and by the inculcation of a still nobler idealism."

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Stations

Texas

San Antonio—Week days, no regular time assigned, KABC, 1420kc.

West Virginia

Fairmont—Mondays, no regular time assigned, WMMN, 890kc.

Changes in Schedule

California

Bakersfield—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 7 p. m., KERN, 1370kc.

Wyoming

Sheridan—Week days, 3 p. m., KWYO, 1370kc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A complete list will appear on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Kansas

Abilene—Sundays, June 2, July 7, Aug. 4, and Sept. 1, KFBI, 1050kc.

Changes in Schedule

Kansas

Wichita—Second and fourth Sundays, 4:15 p. m., KFR, 1300kc.

Montana

Butte—Week days, 8 p. m., KGIR, 1360kc.

Negative Approval Seen In Coughlin 'Imprimatur'

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—Dr. Edward I. Fenlon of the department of philosophy at the Brooklyn College of the City of New York in an article in the World-Telegram yesterday interpreted the "imprimatur" put upon the writings of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin by his bishop as a negative approval not binding on Roman Catholics.

Dr. Fenlon is a Roman Catholic layman. The imprimatur on the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's writings was conferred on April 21 by Bishop Michael J. Gallagher of the Catholic diocese of Detroit. "An 'imprimatur' does not mean, or necessarily mean, the unqualified approval of the bishop of the doctrines enunciated in a manuscript," Dr. Fenlon explained. "It signifies rather that no teaching against faith and morals has been discerned by the censor.

Favorable Dividend Changes

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—Last week's record of dividend actions shows 18 favorable changes, compared with 15 the week before, reports the Standard Statistics Company. Only one unfavorable change was noted, compared with two the week before.

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FOUR rooms and bath suitable for two gentlemen; June to October or longer; Sutton Place South; view of four bridges; $130; linen and silver included; references. Write Box M-16, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C., 286 West 11th—Five rooms or two-room suite; private entrance; garden; Electrolux; summer. Watkins 9-6738.

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N. H.—5 miles north of Monadnock, 8-room electric lighted cottage, on shore of beautiful lake; high altitude; $135 July and August. 72 Westland Ave., Boston. S-21, evenings.

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Night Phone 5-1646

KUCHLER PRINTING COMPANY

PHONE 5-3161 30 SO. MAIN ST.

Ice Cold Storage
Atlantic Ice & Coal Company
Latest Models Air Conditioned Refrigerators
Springfield Ortega 2-1356
Phone 5-4596 Myrtle Ave. 5-2500
S. Jacksonville 5-4741

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE *(Continued)*

1867 1935

Everything for the Home and Each Member of the Family
Cohen Brothers

Randolph's Food Store
MONARCH FINER FOODS
Food That Is Different
NEW LOW PRICES
3550-3552 St. Johns Ave. Phone 7-8635
FREE DELIVERY

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call
MIAMI 32445

HAMMEL'S SINCLAIR SERVICE
Complete Service at Three Stations
1901 N. E. 2nd Avenue Ph. 27332
1 block west of First Church
79th St. and Biscayne Blvd. Ph. Edg. 9197
N. E. 2nd Ave. and 28th St. Ph. 29563

GOODYEAR TIRES
Distributors of
Prest-O-Lite BATTERIES
Battery charging and road service

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
The Home of Complete, Economical Car Service.
KENDALL
THE 2000 MILE OIL
Biscayne Blvd. and N. E. 2nd Ave. at 7th Street

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for both adult and baby.
Miami Phone 2-7162

The Hosiery Shop
EXCLUSIVE DEALER
DEXDALE HOSIERY
Complete stock, newest colors and styles. Smart line of Bags and Gloves.
117 Seybold Arcade Mrs. J. A. Gaddis

PRINTING
is the inseparable companion of ACHIEVEMENT
Office and plant 605 North Miami Avenue
Lloyd
Telephone 2-4743
Est. 1914

INSURANCE of all kinds
W. W. BAKER
GREEN-KEYES INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
13 W. FLAGLER STREET

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

FLAMINGO HAT SHOP

You will always find a table of very good values at $2.50 throughout the year.
208 E. Flagler Street

HART HARDWARE COMPANY
General Hardware—Paints
Kitchen Utensils
Coleman Stoves—Fishing Tackle
Free Delivery Phone 3-1618
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Toilet Articles—Sundries
Complete Fountain Service
EVERGLADES SODA SHOP
HENRY SCHRAGER, Prop.
244 Biscayne Blvd Everglades Hotel

Clyde Court Beauty Salon

(For Particular Women)
200 S. E. First Avenue
Miami, Florida
MRS. BESSIE M. PEARSON
Phone 2-1440

MAGIC CITY GROCERY
Incorporated
COMPLETE QUALITY FOOD STORE
1401 S. W. 17th Ave., Miami, Fla.
Free Delivery Phone 3-1328

Cities Service Gasoline Tires—Tubes—Batteries All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 10th Street and Federal Highway

MIAMI BEACH

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call
MIAMI 32445
Look for Florida display advertising in the news section.

FLORIDA

MIAMI BEACH *(Continued)*

BEACH LAUNDRY
Dry Cleaning
Quality and Service
341 First Street, Miami Beach
Covering Greater Miami
PERCY LAMB, Prop.

PIERRE A. VACCA, Mgr. PHONE 5-1502
LINCOLN TAILORS
Pay-Roll to be left at deposit sleep
FINE MERCHANT TAILORING
1671 Michigan Ave. Miami Beach

ORLANDO

CALL
ACME-Colonial CLEANERS
ORANGE LAUNDRY
Clean Clothes Craftsmen
Church St. at Palmetto
Dial 7690 or 7313
Winter Park Phone 413

SARASOTA

LaMODE
"Where Quality Comes First, Price Next"
Millinery—Notions
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Featuring Bien Jolie and Thompson's Glove Fitting CORSETS
261 MAIN STREET
"Meet me at La Mode"

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S GROCERY
9th Street Public Market
117-123 9TH STREET NORTH
A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices
ONE STORE HOME OWNED

I simply haven't a thing to wear. I must call up
LOWREY'S
346 CENTRAL AVE.
YOUNG FOLKS TOGGERY

OUR OVEN
HOME BAKERY AND DELICATESSEN
Party Orders Solicited
T. F. Billups 655 7th Ave. North

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
Always the First Showing of
TROPICAL FASHIONS
TAMPA, FLORIDA

OUR DELIVERY COVERS THE ENTIRE CITY IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983

WOLF BROTHERS
Tampa's Leading Store for MEN
New Location at
Franklin Cor. Zack
Citizens Bank Building

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
Only. Made in One Quality
Phone M-1254

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
Fashions in Good Taste
511 TAMPA STREET
L. MILLER ONIE AVEI LHE
BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY MILLINERY
RICE-O'NEILL SHOES
EXCLUSIF ABRICS
Essrig's
DRESSMAKING IN DRESS MATERIALS
916 FRANKLIN ST.
TAMPA, FLORIDA
FIRST-IN-FASHIONS

HOME
ECONOMY - QUALITY - SERVICE
SUPPLY STORES

MacDonald Printing Co.
The House of Distinctive Printing
TAMPA DAILY TIMES BLDG.
PHONE 4075

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

BOUCLE SUITS
Carefully Blocked to Your Individual Measure
PHONE H-3779
Universal Cleaning Co.
804 SOUTH HOWARD AVENUE

WEST PALM BEACH

BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Electrical contractor-dealer
207 CLEMATIS STREET
*Mazda Lamps, Norge Refrigerators

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

In Palm Beach
and West Palm Beach
—The Only
Complete
Fashion Store
Hatch's INC.
Clematis—Olive West Palm Beach

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

WINTER HAVEN

"WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE"
PUBLIX
STORES
INC.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

COAL
Buy It at May Prices
for Year's Lowest Figures
Buy Stearns Long-burning, Economical Coal for Greatest Satisfaction.
Stearns Coal Co.
Walnut 6400

Furniture Repairing
Upholstering
Gliders Recovered
Johnson Furniture Shop
627 Edgewood Ave. Main 1833

FLOWERS
for EASTER
We Deliver
Call Ra 7931
Manry's Cascade Florist
119 CASCADE AVE. S. W.

EVERY TIME YOU LOOK AT YOUR WATCH—THINK OF
Schneider & Son
JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

YOUR HAIR
Is So Important. Let me help you.
Emile's
Beauty Salon

964 PEACHTREE HE 4646

Flowers for Easter
Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
8 Peachtree WA. 0908

L. Chajage
FURS *Repaired, Cleaned Glazed, Relined*
220 PEACHTREE STREET

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WILLIAMS
JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers
and Silversmiths
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NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville
Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian L. C. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

Tillman's Groceteries
No. 1 900 East Trade Street
No. 2 500 North Tryon Street
Sells the Best for Less

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FOLKESTONE CARLTON
on Sea Front; hot and cold water in all bedrooms; good food and beds; moderate terms; garage adjoining

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ERHOLUNGSHEIM-STEIGER
Stäfa a/Zürichsee, Switzerland
Tel. 930.130
Neuerbautes Haus mit prächtiger Aussicht auf See und Gebirge, auch zu dauerndem Aufenthalt geeignet. Zentral-Heizung, K. und W. Wasser in allen Zimmern. Lift. Auto. Pensionspreise Fr. 6-9 je nach Verhältnissen Spezialpreise bei längerem Aufenthalt. Prospekte. REST HOME for recreation and study. Beautiful situation above the lake. Moderate terms. Modern comfort. Experienced care.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SWEDEN, STOCKHOLM—Paying guests received, beautifully situated home; splendid air; all modern comforts; moderate prices; close bus and car. Miss Welander, Limavägen 11, Nockeby.

POST WANTED

GENTLEMAN, many years in banking abroad, some capital, seeks working participation in laundry or other going concern. Write Box W-25, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

NEAR PARIS—Chauffeur with or without own car seeks employment; 5 languages. WEST, 56 rue Dermingand, LEVALLOIS (Seine).

STAMPS FOR SALE

A. BIANCONE-NEUKOMM
PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 2.
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas.

Europe

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE

JEWELRY—All kinds of high-class Jewelry made in own Atelier.
WATCHES—BOHEMIAN GARNETS. All repairs promptly and thoroughly executed.
JOSEF RITTER
Jindřišská 21 Tel. 336-72

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COPENHAGEN

CHR. C. SOLDATH'S SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

ROBERT KLÜVER
Vesterbrogade 69 Tel. Centr. 7846
ELECTRIC LIGHT, POWER, RADIO
State-Authorised Electrical Engineer
(Statsautoriseret Elektro-Installatør)

ESS BOUQUET
FLOWERS
Holbergsgade 19 Tel. Byen 6765
Contract with Forbrugsforeningen for Embeds- og Bestillingsmaend.

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Godthaabsvej 17. Telf. Godth. 814y
Good Quality, Moderate Prices.

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

BAARSLAG'S
BOUWVEDRYF- Building Trade
New Buildings and Repairs
Pahudstraat 15-17 Tel. 773435

Coöp. Society "Eigen Hulp" u.a.
Prinsestraat 11 s-Gravenhage
Tel. 112174 (5 lijnen)
Het oudste en beste adres voor
LEVENSMIDDELEN
PROVISIONS

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
v. Weede van Dykveldstr 71, 73, 75a
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 b. g. g. 394544

COURT JEWELLERS
HOF - JUWELIERS
FIRMA ZEEMAN & SIMONS
Plein 9a. Tel. 114144. The Hague

G. VAN TOL
A. Van Buerenstraat 81 Tel. 772361
MAATSCHOENEN—REPARATIES
STEUNZOLEN. Gratis Advies.
Leeraar Aan de Vakschool voor Schoenmakers.

NORWAY

OSLO

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisörsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 26261

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Svenssons
Stureplan, Stockholm
High-Class Fancy Leather Goods, Glass, China, Electroplate, Gentlemen's Outfitters and also articles suitable for ladies' use.
Depot and Sole Sale:
ROYAL COPENHAGEN CHINA WORKS

SALON COIFFURE
15 Stureplan 15, first floor. Tel. 116211
Moderate Prices
Real Permanent Waving
from 15 kronor
BUSINESS HOURS, 9-12, 1-7

Myrstedts Matthöma
CARPETS - CURTAINS - TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

Gillbergs
Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
Only goods of quality.

"The Oldest and Largest House"
for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblom's
NORRMALMSTORG

SHIRTS and PYJAMAS
to order and to measure
Fredbergs
Skjortateljé
Hamngatan 26, I—Tel. 11 24 20

AKTIEBOLAGET
G. A. BERG
MÖBLER. TEXTILIER. ARMATUR
(Furniture) Kungsgatan 35

H. BLOMBERGS JÄRNAFFÄR, A.B.
Biblioteksgatan 1
Hardware and Cutlery
Exklusiva ware a specialité.
COPPER ARTICLES

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Emil A. Gutekunst
Architekt und Baugeschäft
BASEL, Schwarzwaldallee 44
Neubauten—Umbauten—Reparaturen
(BUILDER)

Horlogerie, Bijouterie soignée, Argenterie. Réparation soignée
H. LEU
Präzisions-Uhrmacher
von La Chaux-de-Fonds
Güterstrasse 207b. (Tell Platz.)
(Watchmaker)

SCHIRME
(Umbrellas)
E. WEISS-BAENTELI
B. K. G. Marken
Spalenberg Ecke Nadelberg
Basel

BERNE

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
BOLLWERK 15, 2-6 p. m. daily.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

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MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRUMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
AD. LOBSIGER-MATHYS A. G.
31—Spitalgasse—31 Tel. 23.454

PAINTS—VARNISH—BRUSHES
Putzartikel
Spratt's Hundebiscuits
immer sehr vorteilhaft
STAUFFER & CO.
DROGERIE BLAU
Schauplatzgasse 7, Bern

Ed. Meyer- v. Bergen
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
THUNSTRASSE 17 TEL. 22.331

KÄSERMANN
Kolonialwaren
GROCERY
Aegertenstrasse 49 Tel. 23.539

SALON DE COIFFURE
for ladies and gentlemen
PERFUMERY
Chs. Grimm-Amthausgasse 3

GROCERY SHOP
MORITZ ABEREGG
Schauplatzgasse 35
Dessert Fruit
Lindt & Sprüngli - Peter-Cailler-Kohler Chocolates

Speciality Shop for Rubber Goods
FELLER-GERBER
NEUENGASSE 5 TEL. 32.946
REPAIRS

Plasterer
and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
Wabernstrasse 16 Tel. 31,521

Vegetarisches Restaurant
RYFFLIHOF
Neuengasse 30, first floor

E. Heller-Sickert
(formerly G. Maumary)
Münzgraben 4
near Palace Bellevue
Gloves, Stockings, Ties, Scarves.

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

All Leather Articles
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19 Tel. 27.516

MÖBEL
SCHMIDT
Weihergasse 7
im Marzili
Telefon 27.535

Remember
If You Need Any Toilet Articles
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.208

BIEL

Stoffe und Konfektion
Magazine Hess
BIEL NIDAUGASSE

Tschäppät
AU MENAGE PRATIQUE
Household and Kitchen Articles
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
KANALGASSE 36

Salon special pour Dames
Mesdemoiselles Bigler
Bienne
Rue du Nidau 28 *Tel. 28.31*
Hairdressing

Hrch. Wettstein & Cie
Seevorstadt 70a
Schreibmaschinen Nähmaschinen
Writing Machines Sewing-Machines

EPICERIE
E. PLUSS - STETTLER
Unterer Quai 43
WERNLI BISCUITS

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

AU MÉNAGE
PRATIQUE GENEVE
Kitchen Craft Specialists
Terraillet-Rôtisserie

Restaurant
Du Parc Des Eaux-Vives
Situation unique dans le plus beau PARC DE GENÈVE
Menu à Frs. 4.- et 5.-
Thé et Dîner dansants
W. HAURI, Restaurateur

"BALLY"
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
For Men, Women and Children at
"LA RATIONNELLE"
18 RUE DU MARCHÉ and 15 RUE DE RIVE

W. DANZ
JEWELLERY — SILVERWARE
WATCHES
GALERIES CENTRALES

Badan & Cie. (Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

COUTELLERIE DE L'ILE
L. FONTAINE
12 Quai des Moulins 12
Christofle Jewellery

ARTHUR LOZERON
ARCHITECT S. I. A.
7 Chemin Evêque Tel. 29.478

TAPISSIER—DECORATEUR
(Upholsterer—Decorator)
O. PITTAUER
Meubles Literie Rideaux
4 RUE LIOTARD TEL. 22.325

FINAZ
CONFECTIONERY ICE CREAM
6 Rue Bonivard (Beside the English Church)
Tel. 28.333

FELIX BADEL & CIE. S. A.
ELECTRICITÉ
4 Place du Molard

COOKING and HEATING
BY GAS
Bathrooms Lavatories. Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6 Boulevard James Fazy

SCHEURER S. A.
BEST QUALITY SHOES
Ready-made and to Order
Speciality of "BALLY LUXE"
(Exclusive Models) 3 Rue du Rhone

INTERLAKEN

Konditorei - Tea Room
RITSCHARD
Marktgasse 1

LAUSANNE

The Victoria House
Shirts and Hosiery
MODE MASCULINE
Chemiserie—Cravates
Sous-vêtements—Chaussettes
CHARLES HORT
28 Petit Chêne 28

ARTISTIC HAND-WEAVING
STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MMES. FERRARI & THIEBAUD
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 23435

Tapis d'Orient VERITABLES
Real Oriental Rugs
O. R. MARSENS
4 Rue du Lion d'Or Tel. 32.266

FREDERIC BUCHER
ARCHITECTE
Etudes de Projets de Villas, Immeubles, Transformations
TEL. 25.461 ARCHITECT

COAL COKE WOOD
GAZOIL (*Mazout*)
LAUSANNE-COMBUSTIBLES
H. Dupertuis
Route de Genève—Gare du Flon
Tel. 22.012

Halle Aux Jouets
Spielwaren
Toys
A. Dambach-Gurtner
Petit Chêne 34

MORGES près LAUSANNE

Bookbinding—Framing
Reliure—Encadrements
Fournitures de Bureau
J. EGLI
18 GRANDE RUE

NEUCHATEL

MELLES. R. & M. CORNAZ
SALON DE MODES
rue du Seyon 3, 1st Floor. Tel. 1815
Beautiful Selection of Hats

CONFISERIE—PATISSERIE
CHARLES HÄNI
Rue de l'Hôpital
TEA-ROOM PATES TOURTES
Speciality: Bonbons, Chocolat

MAGASIN PLANAS
Greengrocer
Beau Choix de Conserves.
Faubourg de l'Hôpital 9
Tel. 13.52

Delachaux & Niestle S. A.
Rue de l'Hôpital
STATIONERY and BOOKSHOP
Porte-plumes réservoir en tous genres.

Nouvelles Galeries Bernard
Rue du Bassin and St. Maurice
Chaussures, Maroquinerie, Chemiserie pour Messieurs
FOOTWEAR

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH

Marvellous and manifold is the Choice of Swiss watches at
Früh
J. FRÜH
Bleicherweg 23, Zürich 2
WATCHMAKER
Watches and clocks of very best quality. Good service and repairs. Tel. 33.971.

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

Uebersax
LIMMATQUAI 66 - ZÜRICH 1
DAMEN- UND HERRENSTOFFE
Damen- und Herrenbekleidung nach Mass
Clothes to measure.

Seiden-Spörri
Silk and Woollen Merchant
Ties and Shawls
Rämihof 8, Eingang Stadelhoferstrasse
Tel. 24.256 ZURICH 1.

CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE
Prop. S. Maurer
TEA-ROOM
Urianiastrasse-Lintheschergasse

PARFUMERIE SCHINDLER
Zürich 1 Paradeplatz
PERFUMES AND TOILET ARTICLES of First Class Makes
Everything for Beauty Culture
Ladies' and Gentlemen's First Class Hairdresser

Franz Kramer
Kreuzstr. 43 Tel. 28.841 Zürich 8.
Tapezierer und Dekorateur
(Upholsterer and Decorator)

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Elephorns
Specially invite you to walk over the
Ground Floor
Here you will find every accessory you require including Gloves, Neckwear, Laces, Hankies, Toilets, Shoes, Fabrics, Haberdashery, Wools, Needlework, Furnishings, etc., etc.
P. O. Box 67, Capetown
P. O. Box 365, Pt. Elizabeth
Also trading as BLINMANS in Johannesburg

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Graham Hall Residential
WORCESTER ROAD SEA POINT
Half minute from Sea and Trams.
Excellent Table, Tennis, Billiards, etc.
Under the management of Mrs. Fern and Miss Hill
TELEPHONE 4-3568

YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
(Prop.) *Ltd.*
EXPERT GROCERS
58 Plein Street Phone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs
Armour's Food Products

LEDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns and dainty Underwear go to LEDOR, 2nd floor, Remington Buildings 96 St George's St Tel 2 1253
P. S.—We renovate and remodel Hats and Frocks to look like new at very reasonable prices.

DURBAN

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR:
EUZOL MADE in DURBAN
FLOOR POLISH
CLOUDY AMMONIA
SALAD AND COOKING OIL
SHEEP DIP
SHEEP MARKING OIL
MOTOR CAR POLISH
Mfrs's. Agent, W. Gatting, Box 2378, Durban

E. P. & COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY LIMITED
GENERAL PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, CARD BOXMAKERS, ARTISTS, DESIGNERS
567 SMITH ST., DURBAN
Phones 3306 and 3305

MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY
THE QUEENS BRIDGE
P. O. Umgani Phone Dbn. Nth. 180

THE ESTCOURT BUTCHERY
Family Butchers
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Specialities: Sausages, Polony, Waverly Hams and Bacons, Twin Stream Butter.
Stall 12, Borough Market Phone 828

Ansteys
"The Modern Store"
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION HOUSE
Drapers, Ladies' and Children's Outfitters and Shoemen. 380 West St. Telephone 2325.

KILBURN & WHITE
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Stock Electric Stoves, Ice Chests and Lamps
Electrical Installation and Repairs
Speciality
557 WEST STREET PHONE 847

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
STATIONERS and BOOKSELLERS
All Classes of Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, School Books and Requisites, Juvenile and Toy Books.
Phone 127 341 West Street

TRY:—
THE MODEL DAIRY
"Velvyt" Ice Cream
Phone 443

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
Home Furnishers
513-515 West St. Phone 2299 Central

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED
Club Arcade, Durban
Port Elizabeth Box 2; Bloemfontein Box 583
East London Box 62
The Northern Assurance Company, Limited

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up to date in all men's apparel.
Moderately Priced
378 WEST ST. Phone 1932

JOHANNESBURG

MAPPIN & WEBB
(SOUTH AFRICA) LIMITED

GEM SPECIALISTS
Catalogue free on application.
27 Plein Street, J'BURG

Smart Selection of Pullovers and Slipovers, 9/6 to 17/6
HAMILTON'S
Pritchard and Joubert Streets

Marie Lynch & Co.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS
Carlton Hotel Buildings
P. O. BOX 2632 ELOFF STREET

Henwoods are good to you
HEN WOOD
for . . . .
Glassware and China, Electrical Goods, Fancy Goods, Tools and Domestic Hardware.
Henwoods
OPP. CITY HALL
Also Springs and Pretoria

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Monitor Movie Guide

Victor McLaglen Proves His Mettle in the Irish Drama, "The Informer"

By E. C. S.

Baby Face Harrington (Metro)—A mild little clerk is thrown amusingly into the company of gangsters and inadvertently acquires a press reputation as Public Enemy No. 2. He wins the reward for catching the crooks and so is able to give his wife luxuries she craves. Charles Butterworth, Una Merkel, Eugene Pallette, Nat Pendleton.

Behind the Green Lights (Mascot)—Judith Allen as a woman lawyer who finds that association with a shyster brings nothing but grief and disgust, though for a time she gloried in her cleverness. Norman Foster, Sidney Blackmer, Edward Gargan.

Victor McLaglen in "The Informer"

Cardinal Richelieu (Twentieth Century)—George Arliss as the wily and ruthless prelate who helped unify France in the time of Louis XIII. Founded on Bulwer-Lytton's old melodrama, with added emphasis upon the ecclesiastic elements. A spectacular picture of pomp and intrigue in which the plotters against the Cardinal never have a chance. Edward Arnold, Halliwell Hobbes, Maureen O'Sullivan, Violet Cooper, Douglas Dumbrille.

The Bride of Frankenstein (Universal)—The monster is ghoulishly provided with a mate, but even she can't abide the sight of him. So he gloomingly blows the castle to bits. For those who like gooseflesh entertainment. Terrifying to children. Boris Karloff, Colin Clive, Elsa Lanchester, O. P. Heggie, Ernest Thesinger.

The Devil Is a Woman (Paramount)—Probably will be a disappointment to all but those of Marlene Dietrich's admirers who wish to see her in any kind of a picture. As a femme fatale of Spain in carnival time she moves languidly through a series of brilliantly photographed spectacular scenes and emotional closeups, wiggling her shoulders and twittering her eyelashes in a monotonous manner that must have been imposed by the director. There are bizarre costumes to interest the eye and a good musical background to counteract a story poorly told in narrative flashbacks. Lionel Atwill, Cesar Romero, Alison Skipworth.

Dinky (Warner)—Jackie Cooper as a pupil in a boys' military academy runs away when he is sneered at because his mother is in prison. As football player in an orphan asylum he scores the winning points in a contest with the military academy, his mother arriving (freed of the false accusation) in time to see the finish. Mary Astor, Roger Prior.

Eight Bells (Columbia)—Melodrama aboard a freighter bound for China. The willful daughter of the ship's owner acquires a realization of the worth of the hero when he proves brave enough to carry on during a tempest and threatened mutiny. John Buckler, Ralph Bellamy, Ann Sothern.

Four Hours to Kill (Paramount)—Melodramatic doings in a theater lounge during a stage performance. A thoroughly unpleasant lot of weak or criminal persons involved in unedifying dilemmas, with a gangster out for revenge as a prominent figure. Richard Barthelmess, Joe Morrison, Helen Mack, Gertrude Michael.

Frontier Days (Spectrum)—Bill Cody as undercover agent of the Fargo Express encounters all the familiar perils and exploits of the Westerns, while rounding up the stagecoach bandits.

George White's Scandals (Fox)—Familiar type of back-stage story, with the small-time entertainers at last making good on Broadway in a series of girl and music numbers. Alice Faye, James Dunn, Ned Sparks, Eleanor Powell, Emma Dunn.

G Men (First National)—How the Department of Justice men round up the gangsters with heavy gunplay. Incidentally there is some exposition of the laboratory detective methods used. James Cagney is forcefully likable as the lawyer who turns Government agent when thugs kill his friend. Romantic interludes involve Margaret Lindsay as the sister of the detective, Robert Armstrong, who is always ribbing Mr. Cagney, who, in turn, always has a snappy comeback.

Go Into Your Dance (First National)—Al Jolson as a night club entertainer who won't behave, taken in hand by a song-and-dance girl, Ruby Keeler. Pathos and smart backchat, with spectacular girl and music numbers. Glenda Farrell, Helen Morgan.

Hold 'Em Yale (Paramount)—Willful rich girl steered toward her true love, a bookish football player, by a gang of ticket scalpers who can't stand having her hang around waiting for the rascal who temporarily won her volatile fancy with a handsome uniform. Fun of a cheerfully preposterous sort. Patricia Ellis, Cesar Romero, Larry Crabbe, Andy Devine.

The Informer (Radio)—Tragedy of the Irish rebellion of 1922, with Victor McLaglen as a dull-witted giant of an outcast from the side of the revolt. Oppressed by his position as under-suspicion from both sides, and by the financial distress of his girl, the outcast betrays his friend to the "Tans," suffers the pangs of remorse and is killed by the rebels, winning before the end the forgiveness of his friend's mother. A painfully sordid story but one that carries conviction. Margot Grahame, J. M. Kerrigan, Preston Foster, Wallace Ford and others do sincere work under John Ford's direction.

It's a Small World (Fox) — Fiery lawyer and snippy socialite battle through a court trial of an auto collision case only to find at the end that they were made for each other. Rural fun of a travesty sort having to do with a village Pooh Bah. Spencer Tracy, Wendy Barrie, Raymond Walburn, Charles Sellon.

Laddie (Radio)—Simple romantic tale of Indiana long ago, based on Gene Stratton Porter's popular novel about the farmer boy who was scorned as a prospective son-in-law by the rich gentleman next door. But he sees how stubborn he has been when the boy's family does him a large service. John Beal and Gloria Stuart as the love interest, abetted by little Virginia Weidler as a lively cupid. She shows promise of screen popularity. Donald Crisp, Willard Robertson.

Les Misérables (Twentieth Century)—Victor Hugo's monumental story of the regeneration of a French convict of a century ago given sectarian religious values and romantic implications that are not true to the book. The revolutionary background of the closing scenes becomes in the film a movement for prison reform. Yet the central power of the tale remains, with its exaltation of mercy above justice. Fredric March, Charles Laughton, John Beal, Cedric Hardwicke, Rochelle Hudson.

Mark of the Vampire (Metro)—A criminal investigator uses hypnotism and a team of vaudeville impersonators to force a murderer to expose himself. The criminal had made use of the superstition about vampires to cover his crime. A hodge-podge of tricks that can interest only adult murder-play fans. Frightening to children. Lionel Barrymore, Elizabeth Allan, Bela Lugosi, Jean Hersholt.

Private Worlds (Paramount)—With a hospital for mental defectives as the scene, this film will be avoided by those who do not wish to witness shocking scenes connoted by such a locale. Against this background is told a story of intrigue and cross-purposes resulting when the reckless sister of the hero draws one of the doctors away from his wife. Charles Boyer, Claudette Colbert, Joan Bennett, Joel McCrea, Helen Vinson.

Roberta (Radio)—Sprightly musical film, with exceptional dancing by Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Irene Dunne sings and Helen Westley offers a gracious study of an American woman long a ruler of Paris fashions. A parade of new gowns for interlude.

Unfinished Symphony (Gaumont-British)—An operetta based upon Schubert's life and music, with an admirable recording of orchestra, choral and solo numbers.

The Unwelcome Stranger (Columbia) — Melodramatic race-track story involving a gambler whose pet superstition is that it is unlucky for him to have anything to do with orphans. Jackie Searle is not only an orphan but also limps, all of which is designed for "mass sympathetic appeal." The boy wins the big race for the gambler, who is played by Jack Holt. Mona Barrie, Ralph Morgan.

Vagabond Lady (Metro)—Program filler about the prodigal son who returns long enough to nearly wreck his father's business and run away with his brother's fiancée. Another of those offensive youths who are represented in the films as being altogether irresistible. Perhaps it is just a matter of taste. Somebody must think they are fascinating. Robert Young, Evelyn Venable, Reginald Denny, Frank Craven.

[This guide is printed on Saturdays]

Highway Offenders Sentenced to School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Calif.—Citizens of this community have embarked on a campaign to curb traffic violations. Plans are now under way for the formation of a traffic school, to which offending motorists will be "sentenced" to attend. A thorough course in proper driving and the rules of safety will be taught.

In addition, classes in traffic safety will be inaugurated in the city's high school, and two junior high schools. As a further spur to instill the habit of "safety" in minds of motorists and pedestrians alike, a Traffic Safety Week will be held May 19 to 25. This event will be featured by a mass meeting to which all citizens are invited, and by talks delivered by civic leaders before various clubs and churches.

The campaign is under the direction of a recently organized traffic safety council, of which Dr. George A. Boehmer is president.

Worth Knowing

MORE PASSENGERS (10,000,000 DAILY) ARE CARRIED BY ELEVATORS IN NEW YORK CITY THAN BY COMBINED SUBWAY, ELEVATED, AND SURFACE LINES.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The South Through A Windshield

24.

El Paso, and 1536

ALL the way across Texas we had heard nothing but plans for the celebration of the Texas Centennial next year. El Paso, of course, promises to do its share in entertaining you and the hundreds of thousands of other visitors. But we hope that the city fathers will not forget that the illustrious Cabeza de Vaca explored this section in 1536. While the Pass City is joining in the 1936 celebration, it might well branch off on a little something exclusive, and stage a colorful pageant rounding out 400 years packed with history.

Whatever is progressive, however, we may count on El Paso to do. It was first settled in 1659. In 1880 its population was 736; in 1910 it was 16,000; and today it is 115,000. One breathes progress there.

El Paso is the largest city on the Mexican border—the largest, in fact, within a radius of 600 miles—and is the main port of entry into the sister republic. It is the center of the great live stock and mining developments in the southwest; and it is regarded as one of the most healthful cities in the world. It is bright and mild all winter; and its 3750-foot elevation insures an equally pleasant summer. Believe it or not, one never wilts a collar in El Paso.

The three C's of El Paso, then, are cattle, copper and climate. To these might well be added a fourth, cotton.

It is sad that some great poet has not visited El Paso to marvel at the Giant Face which lies upturned across the river, stretching in perfect profile for miles along the mountains. Thousands upon thousands of tourists each year stop to see the Great Stone Face, or Old Man of the Mountain, up in New Hampshire. But this one is hundreds of times larger, and lacks only a poet—or, at least, some well-directed publicity—to make it a major attraction. A fair view of the Giant Face may be had as one drives up Montana Street; a better one may be had from up in Sunset Heights.

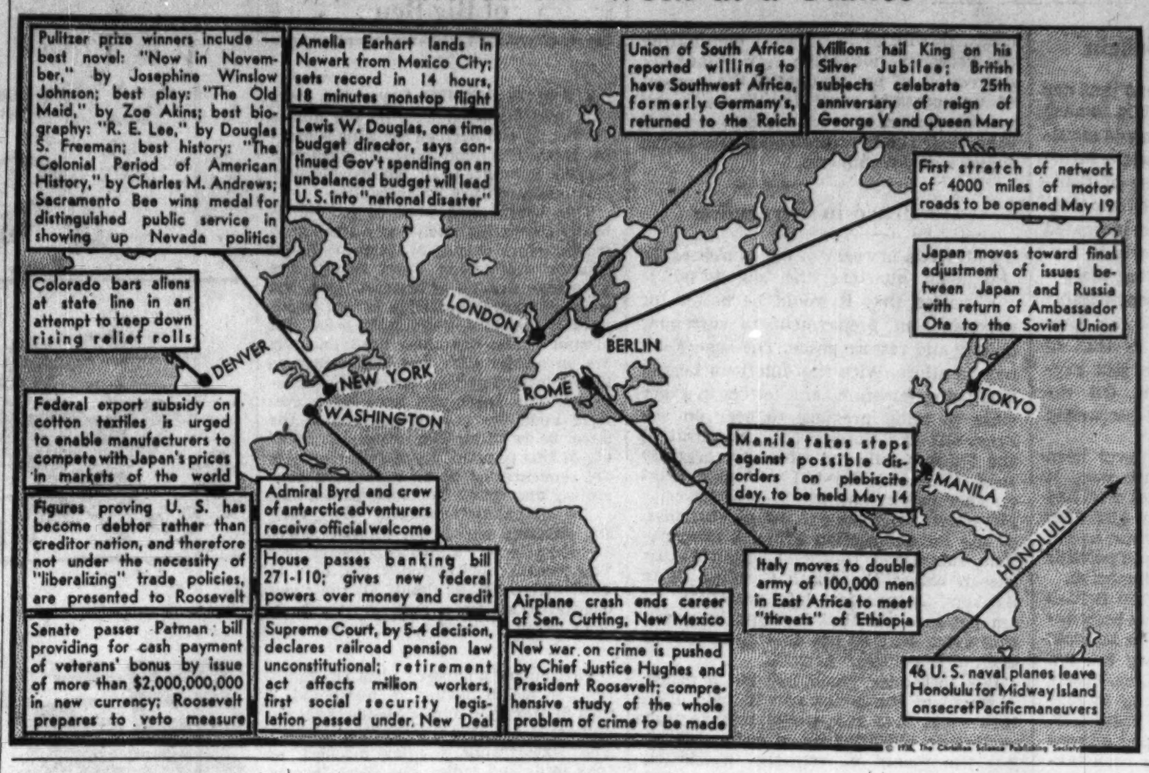
El Paso is perhaps the most substantially built city on the continent. We doubt if a survey would reveal more than 10 or a dozen houses built of wood. The Mexicans, in their picturesque section, use adobe bricks, about a foot wide, 18 inches long, and four inches thick; everywhere else, the business blocks and homes are built of brick or stone.

El Paso is built to stay—but not to stay much longer in the 100,000 class.—DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(To be continued.)

Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance


Pulitzer prize winners include — best novel: "Now in November," by Josephine Winslow Johnson; best play: "The Old Maid," by Zoe Akins; best biography: "R. E. Lee," by Douglas S. Freeman; best history: "The Colonial Period of American History," by Charles M. Andrews; Sacramento Bee wins medal for distinguished public service in showing up Nevada politics
Amelia Earhart lands in Newark from Mexico City; sets record in 14 hours, 18 minutes nonstop flight
Lewis W. Douglas, one time budget director, says continued Gov't spending on an unbalanced budget will lead U. S. into "national disaster"
Union of South Africa reported willing to have Southwest Africa, formerly Germany's, returned to the Reich
Millions hail King on his Silver Jubilee; British subjects celebrate 25th anniversary of reign of George V and Queen Mary
First stretch of network of 4000 miles of motor roads to be opened May 19
Japan moves toward final adjustment of issues between Japan and Russia with return of Ambassador Ota to the Soviet Union
Colorado bars aliens at state line in an attempt to keep down rising relief rolls
DENVER
LONDON
BERLIN
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
ROME
TOKYO
MANILA
HONOLULU
Federal export subsidy on cotton textiles is urged to enable manufacturers to compete with Japan's prices in markets of the world
Manila takes steps against possible disorders on plebiscite day, to be held May 14
Figures proving U. S. has become debtor rather than creditor nation, and therefore not under the necessity of "liberalizing" trade policies, are presented to Roosevelt
Admiral Byrd and crew of antarctic adventurers receive official welcome
House passes banking bill 271-110; gives new federal powers over money and credit
Italy moves to double army of 100,000 men in East Africa to meet "threats" of Ethiopia
Airplane crash ends career of Sen. Cutting, New Mexico
Senate passes Patman bill providing for cash payment of veterans' bonus by issue of more than $2,000,000,000 in new currency; Roosevelt prepares to veto measure
Supreme Court, by 5-4 decision, declares railroad pension law unconstitutional; retirement act affects million workers, first social security legislation passed under New Deal
New war on crime is pushed by Chief Justice Hughes and President Roosevelt; comprehensive study of the whole problem of crime to be made
46 U. S. naval planes leave Honolulu for Midway Island on secret Pacific maneuvers

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

"Abba, Father"

IN THREE passages in the New Testament, the word "Abba" is used as a title for the Deity, and is followed by the explanatory term "Father" (see Mark 14:36; Rom. 8:15; and Gal. 4:6). *Abba* is simply the Aramaic form of the Hebrew word *ab* meaning "father."

It is supposed that through its constant use in prayer, the Aramaic term came to be regarded as a peculiarly sacred name, and was retained in its original form, though the Greek translation *Ho Pater* ("Father," or, more literally, "The Father") was appended for the benefit of Gentile readers.

The New Testament contains various examples of a similar usage, as in Mark 5:41 where "Talitha cumi" is rendered, "Damsel, I say unto thee, Arise"; or again in Mark 7:34, where the Aramaic "Ephphatha" is explained as meaning "be opened"; while in Mark 15:22 we read of "Golgotha . . . the place of a skull."

Daily Anecdote

A Kingly Gesture

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

KING LOUIS XIV was every inch a king. His air of royalty not only impressed, but sometimes disconcerted, those brought before him. One day a prelate, famed for his eloquence, and long experienced in public speaking, was making an address to His Majesty. He had not proceeded far when he was overcome with awe, hesitated, and then ceased.

King Louis, realizing the difficulty, addressed the prelate in kindly tones. "My Lord," he said, "we are obliged to you for giving us leisure to admire the fine things you have been saying." Thus encouraged the Bishop continued his speech without further hesitation.

Quotation for Today

I LOVE these little people and it is not a slight thing when they, who are so fresh from God, love us.—DICKENS.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Absorption—The *s* is sounded *s*, not *z*.

"Beloved" (Phil. 4:1)—In both instances it is regarded as a participial adjective, and is pronounced preferably as three syllables.

Bondage—The publishers of Webster's say that the pronunciation of this word in the new dictionary (*bon'-dij*) is intended to represent cultured speech; but that in the measured tempo of public worship, etc., more attention might well be paid the vowels, with a trace of quick-long *a* being approved in this and similar words ("image," "foliage," etc.).

Capernaum — *Ka-pur'-nay-um* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second as in *chaotic*, first *u* as in *urn*, second as in *circus*).

"Careful" (Jer. 17:8; Phil. 4:6)—In the first instance, "careful" translates the Hebrew *da'ag*, "be anxious." In the second, it translates the Greek *merimnao*, "be anxious."

"Cursed" (Jer. 17:5)—Participial adjective, and sounded preferably as two syllables.

Dogma—The *o* is the combined circumflex-short as in *soft*.

"John viii. 51"—*John eight, fifty-one.*

Messiah—The *e* is clipped-short as in silent.

Nazareth — *Naz'-a-reth* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, *e* short); not *Na'-zuh-ruth*.

"Parched" (Jer. 17:6)—One syllable.

Phrenology—The *e* is sounded as in create, *fre-nol'-o-jy* (first *o* short, second as in *obey*).

Primarily—In ordinary constructions the word is stressed only on the first syllable.

Sinew—*Sin'-u* (short *i*, long *u*).

Species—Singular, *spe'-shiz* (long *e*, short *i*); plural, *spe'-sheze* (each *e* long).

"The one"—"One" does not begin with a vowel sound, the word being pronounced *wun*; therefore, there is no trace of quick-long *e* in the definite article.

Throughly—To be pronounced as spelled.

Tutors—A ludicrous word unless the *u* is sounded long.

Vegetables—Four syllables.

Verily, verily—To be read with conviction; not to be tossed off.

Wash — The vowel is sounded short *o*.

Wholly—*Hole'-ly.*

Brevities

Dallas News: Quite frequently the failure who says he never had a chance never took one.

Boston Herald: At about this time of year some men consult style books to find out what they will be wearing this spring. Others just look in the glass.

Humorist: A South London resident has a small artificial lawn made of green fibre in front of his house. Instead of pulling a heavy roller about, the householder simply folds his lawn into a parcel and sends it to the laundry to be ironed.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Silkworms

WHEN an Oregon farmer found a poor price for his milk and eggs, he utilized his early school memories of Austria, and began raising silkworms. On his small farm he has three mulberry bushes which supply the food for his silkworms. This year, his second active year in the business, he is raising more than 3000 of the silkworms. His market is public schools, where an opportunity is offered to teach an interesting object lesson. R. P. S.

Protect Little Creatures

HUMANE societies everywhere are opposed to the selling, or exposure for advertising purposes, of baby chicks, ducklings, or baby rabbits, at Easter, or any other season, according to Mr. Guy Richardson, editor of Our Dumb Animals, and secretary of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He said:

"When on sale, the little creatures are often crowded into small quarters and unnatural surroundings, often with little food or water. Many times they are left over Sunday without care or attention. When they are on exhibition in windows, the bright electric lights usually beat directly upon them; they are made restless and excited, and are kept awake for long periods by the glare.

"The little chicks, for example, often suffer as the result of being bought by persons who know little or nothing about their care. For instance, they are given to very young children and sometimes are crushed. Children do not intend to be unkind to their pets, as a rule; but the very young child seems to see little difference between the squeak of a live little creature and that of the rubber toy which makes a similar noise when squeezed."

[Note—In a Vocations item recently, mention was inadvertently made of profit made by selling chicks for store-window display.—Daily Features Editor.]

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Barbering the Jobless

(Swansea and West Wales Guardian)

London

HARRY GLICK, a barber in the West End of London, has evolved a novel scheme for helping the unemployed of his district. A short time ago a man walked into his place and asked him for a haircut and shave on credit, because he was about to apply for a job. The man got the job, and at the end of the week he came to Mr. Glick and paid him up.

As a result of this, Mr. Glick decided that if an unemployed man had pride enough to keep up his personal appearance, he would help him, and consequently advertised that he would give free attention to the genuinely workless.

In a very short time Mr. Glick was attending to 50 unemployed a day and found that it was getting to be more than he could do, without neglecting his regular customers. Something had to be done about it—then he evolved an ingenious scheme.

He took on two unemployed youths and began to teach them the trade, and they in turn helped to attend to their workless colleagues. Thus two youths were being fitted for a future career, and the unemployed were getting their free attention.

In Lighter Vein

The Sign

Father (admiring his new-born heir): "That fellow will be a great statesman one of these days."

Mother: "Oh, Charles, dear, do you really think he will?"

Father: "Sure of it. Look how easily he wriggles out of everything."—*Toronto Globe.*

Thanks Just the Same

A golf professional, hired by a big department store to give golf lessons, was approached by two women.

"Do you wish to learn to play golf, madam?" he asked one.

"Oh, no," she said. "It's my friend who wants to learn. I learned yesterday."—*Chaser.*

An Eye To the Future

Young Douglas had reached the age of seven when he was promoted to the dignity of having a room to himself. His fond parents had furnished it with great care and showed it to him with no little pride and satisfaction.

Douglas viewed it in silence.

"Now, son," said his father, "this furniture is of the best. It will last you a lifetime."

Still Douglas kept silent.

"Don't you like it, Douglas?"

"O, yes, I like it. But how do I know my wife will like it?"

Recognized

The wife of a well-known Norwegian author had been telling a story against herself.

Her husband had translated one of Shakespeare's plays into Norwegian, and it was to be produced at the National Theater in Oslo. Wishing to see the first rehearsal, to which her husband had already gone, she presented herself alone at the door of the theater, only to be refused admittance by the doorkeeper, who did not know her.

"But I am the author's wife," she protested in indignation.

"I am very sorry indeed, Mrs. Shakespeare," said the man politely, "but even you cannot go in."—*Montreal Star.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Susie Goes to the Party!*

By LE PELLEY

YOU BETTER ASK HER, TUBBY
LET'S BOTH ASK HER — I FEEL A LITTLE SHAKY
TUBBY AND BUDDY ARE ON THEIR WAY TO ASK SUSIE TO GO TO THE PARTY
HELLO, BOYS — I HAVE THE MOST WONDERFUL, WONDERFUL NEWS !!
MARMADUKE IS TAKING ME TO THE SCHOOL PARTY TOMORROW NIGHT! ISN'T THAT GRAND !!
OH GOODNESS
I SUPPOSE WE COULD AT LEAST BUY HER SOME FLOWERS

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Quick Work*

By CARMACK

Well, what do you suppose that Boss of mine brought home from the dog pound today?
A cat!
But it was a pretty nice looking cat, so I said to myself-"Well, may be the Boss will be able to find a home for it"
And he did- at the second place he took it to!
Now what do you know about that?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Public Finance in Britain

THE substantial improvement that has taken place in British public finance and in British trade was made manifest when Mr. Neville Chamberlain introduced his budget to the House of Commons. He was able to point to the fact that industrial production had increased by about 12 per cent and exports to foreign countries by £30,000,000; that the depressed steel industry had considerably increased its output, and that the more prosperous new trades such as that of automobile manufacture were still rapidly improving their position. On the finance side the revenue had responded to better conditions.

This last advantage would have been offset by increased expenditure were it not that the charges on national debt had been reduced by cheap money and debt conversion. In the event, revenue so far exceeded expenditure that it was possible to apply £20,000,000 to debt redemption.

But the taxation borne by the British people to produce this result has been extremely heavy. And it is right to indicate a fact to which the Chancellor did not allude—that the result cannot be wholly or mainly attributed to elasticity of revenue arising from greater prosperity. Apart from the above-mentioned advantage of cheap money, there has been revenue resulting from indirect taxation—from the new tariffs. Mr. Chamberlain might have mentioned that if he was able to take sixpence off the income tax a year ago, and restore half the economy cuts on salaries, he had taken money in other forms from pockets of consumers by new taxes on imported goods.

For this reason the British public might have looked for some further compensatory remissions in this year's budget. Something they did get; and the fact that it was not more was due to certain ominous increases in expenditure—namely, £10,500,000 for Army, Navy and Air Force. The estimated surplus for the coming year, when all of this had been allowed for, and when £4,000,000 surplus from road taxation had been appropriated, amounted to £11,000,000—the sum available for relief of taxation.

It was not large enough to allow for relief to all classes of taxpayers, and it was generally agreed that the Chancellor did the right thing in coming to the help of those who have been most severely hit since 1931. He therefore restored the remainder of the cuts in salaries which had been made in that year, and arranged an ingenious scale of reduction in income tax calculated to benefit some 2,250,000 persons whose incomes lie between £200 and £600 a year. He was also able to reduce taxes on theater seats.

But when all is said and done the British people remain the most severely taxed in the world. They are therefore naturally asking, what are the hopes of further reductions next year? The yield of revenue is likely to be considerably larger this year than last, and there are grounds for hoping that the cost of unemployment will be less; and there are those who urge that the constructive works which ought to be undertaken for the advantage of the unemployed should be financed by low-interest-bearing loans. But, over all, looms the possibility of still further increases in the cost of defense.

If the movement in Europe is toward peace and disarmament, Britain like all other countries, will immediately experience beneficial economic results. But if alarms, threats and fears continue, then the taxpayer too, will certainly be called on to go on shouldering his heavy burden.

Resettling America

FROM farmers in three sections of the country come pithy comments on the Government's effort to transplant them to new homes and turn their unproductive land back to better uses.

Says Frank Swando of Pine City, Minn., one of 274 pioneers whom the Government is sending off to Alaska to start life anew, "Things up there sure can't be any worse than what we have gone through."

From Stanley and Lyman Counties, in South Dakota, comes a petition signed by 167 farmers protesting against the Government's plan to move them. "We came up here to establish and maintain homes for ourselves; now we do not wish to be shoved out after many years of hard work and sacrifice," says their petition.

Still another response comes from John D. Blankenship, of the Missouri Ozark country, who says he'd be "mighty proud to see these hills full of game again," but admits that his neighbors are clever traders and will get all they can out of the Government.

To Rexford Guy Tugwell, former Columbia University professor, the President has intrusted the job of conciliating these various attitudes with the Government's commendable plan to retire 75,000,000 acres of submarginal farm land.

Some farmers do not accept as all-controlling Mr. Tugwell's dictum that "intelligent use of the land is the first criterion of civilization." They think of the movement in terms of uprooted families, new homes among strangers, different schools for their children.

To accomplish the President's plan will take fifteen years or more; but if it succeeds, it will go far toward eliminating the necessity, noticeable even before the depression, of paying out for the support of unsuccessful rural families a much greater portion of federal and local funds than their communities contribute to the support of government.

No Peace in Surrender

AMERICA is weary of bonus battles. In some quarters the suggestion is voiced that it would be better for opponents of prepayment to surrender quietly and restore peace. The suggestion has its allure. With the American Legion mobilizing telegrams and letters in every state to bring pressure to bear on the President and Congress for approval of the Patman bill, and with the certainty that defeat of the bill will only start another battle, any prospect of peace is attractive. Even Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, subscribed to this position in his speech before the North Carolina State Bankers' Association late yesterday. "I am not sure but that it would be worth this extra cost to get this issue settled and out of politics," he said.

But surrender would not mean peace. Payment of the bonus now instead of in 1945 when it is due, would remove that particular objective as a battleground. But the record of veterans' legislation through all American history is a record of one political assault after another. The attack would only shift to pensions. There is a pension bill in the House already. With the bonus out of the way, politicians seeking the veterans' vote would center on this demand or invent something more plausible.

Undoubtedly there were false hopes of peace after each succeeding liberalization of Civil War pensions. With the memory of old pension scandals still fresh, Congress sought to avoid political squabbles following the World War by setting up the wartime insurance scheme. But in vain. After several years of agitation the provision for the bonus was expected to remove one lever from the politician's reach. But there followed one demand after another for disability grants, for loans on the bonus, for prepayment, and for pensions.

Unfortunately it is not a matter of satisfying the veterans. Or of meeting just demands. It is a matter of politics. Anyone who has talked with veterans knows that most of them would never have pressed all these demands. As a whole, they have been far better cared for than in any other country. Since politicians and some of organized minorities of the veterans have made political issues of certain demands, many veterans have come to believe that their country has been unfair to them. Inequalities incident to war, which no one approved but which nearly all accepted patriotically before this agitation developed, are now used almost as causes for class warfare.

The fact that most of these demands are matters of politics and not of justice is clearly shown by the fact that a tremendous stir is made to pay the bonus before it is due to men whose average income is twice the average for the country, while no real fight is made by politicians or organized veterans to provide more justly for the widows of men killed in battle who get $30 a month. Surrender to politics only encourages more politics.

The Chant of the Kite

IN THE spring the young man's fancy in China and Japan lightly turns to thoughts of—kites. Indeed, to such an extent that last year the Chinese Ministry of Communications solemnly forbade kiteflying because it impaired visibility for military aviators.

A little matter such as an official ukase, however, rolls off the strongly individualistic Chinese like rain off a ridgepole, and the young men and young maidens, children and grandparents, are flying 'em as fast and as high as ever all over the Flowery Kingdom.

Just to prove that the gentle art of kiteflying is not entirely confined to the Orient, Chicago put up a brave show recently during Youth Week, when 5000 kites of every description battled with the breeze from Lake Michigan. An encouraging sign because it has seemed as though the kite, like the bicycle built for two, had almost vanished from the Occidental scene.

Is there any game more sporting than to sally forth on a gusty morning with the product of hours spent with pieces of paper—the crepe kind is best—a pot of paste, sticks and scissors, and watch it soar and spiral into the blue like an English lark rising from a sun-flooded meadow?

There is a technique which must be learned ere one earns the order of merit, for kiteflying is an art. It is, for instance, quite bad form to dash around this way and that way to start the thing. The correct thing is to stand calmly, nonchalantly, in one spot, wet your finger to learn the wind's direction, and point your kite into the breeze.

Then the joy of springtime will catch you and, like the Maoris of New Zealand, you will chant the exultant song of the mounting kite.

In the Shadow of Big Ben

LONDON

A DISTINGUISHED figure has been waiting in its place for the Jubilee processions which the King is making through London today. This figure is a statue in bronze of Dr. Samuel Johnson, eighteenth century lexicographer.

This heroic-sized work of art stands boldly out in the middle of a temporary seating-place outside St. Clement Danes Church overlooking Fleet Street, the newspaper quarter of London. Up to the waist the statue is hidden by the woodwork of the seats, which have been built around it. An enormous head and wig are on a level with, and look almost as if they formed part of, the crowd of spectators. The spectators have their eyes fixed upon the passing pageant in the street below them. The statue sees nothing of this pageant. Its metallic features are concentrated on an open book, suggesting absorption in a long-passed age.

Yet all has not changed. "Why, Sir," Dr. Johnson once said, briskly, "Fleet Street has a very animated appearance." The remark applies today not only to Fleet Street but to almost all the thoroughfares within a mile of Big Ben's clock tower at the House of Commons.

* * *

The indignity imposed upon Dr. Johnson's statue in having to rub shoulders with lighthearted human sightseers of today would not have troubled the original. The lexicographer's witty mockery of "the lords and ladies who don't love to have their mouths stopped" by his ponderous learning, was one of the attractions, two centuries ago, of the "famous beefsteak house" in Ivy Lane, near where the statue stands.

* * *

The soft-wood seats around the statue are repeated in hundreds of similar stands alongside beflagged roadways that have been marked out for the royal processions. These stands have given occasion for a fresh version of the much-worn mot, which finds the "new deal" more in evidence just now than the old oak of the industrial conditions it seems likely to supplant in Britain almost as completely as in the United States.

Britain's "New Deal" protagonist is Mr. David Lloyd George, the United Kingdom's famous wartime Prime Minister, who—like Cincinnatus, legendary hero of ancient Rome—has returned from his farm to the activities of the state.

Mr. Lloyd George has just now been appearing before a committee of the Cabinet, where his "New-Deal" schemes for reducing unemployment by means of increased state enterprise have had so favorable a reception that one now but seldom hears of his being "on trial" in Downing Street. Even Lord Snowden, an ex-chancellor of the exchequer, who in the past has stood pre-eminently for national economy, has gone over to Mr. Lloyd George's side. These two old political opponents have long been personal friends. They have found now that the points where they agree are greater than those where they differ.

SIMPLE SIMON

Tried and Found Wanting, But Still Being Tried

Puppy Dogs' Tails

CHUBBY was asleep, his ink-tipped nose tucked between his paws. Though mostly white, he was topped with a golden brown which made him look very much like a nicely done biscuit dropped there in the middle of the kitchen floor. A spot of sunlight fell warm and comforting about him. Reason enough, according to all good dog logic, why he should be just at that moment in that particular place. At any rate, footsteps pattered around him without remonstrance—these feet being used to avoiding such tender things as puppy dogs' tails and toes—and so he fell to dreaming of whatever dogs dream about, cats or bones or bouncing balls.

In fact, existence from Chubby's point of view was about perfect, until down from the idle chatter that went on above him fell one short and awful word that put an end to all his peacefulness as suddenly as a summer cloud obscures the sun. Not by movement or sound did he betray his awakening, but lay tense with ears alert for all the dreadful sounds that were sure to follow that loathsome word—"bath!"

A drawer opened and shut. (His mistress was taking out some towels and tucking them under her arm.) Another drawer—sheets! (His sheets.) Without opening his eyes he knew all that was going on, and as a barometer falls before an approaching storm, so Chubby's tail slowly uncurled and lay straight and limp on the floor—a most unusual thing for a pompon tail like Chubby's.

When footsteps had tripped up the stairs and the kitchen was vacant, he cautiously opened his eyes. His peace had vanished; his friends had deserted him; he was all alone in a hostile world. Slowly, furtively, he arose and padded softly into the dining room. It was as barren of refuge as the Sahara. The prospect in the living room was better and he wriggled underneath a big overstuffed chair, only to discover that the quarters were too cramped and that he was betrayed in a fringe around the edges. He dug his claws into the carpet and drew himself out again.

From above came the thundering of many waters and the pungent odor of disinfectant. His certainty of doom became more certain. His ears, customarily at upright attention, lay flat against his head in the latest streamline fashion, and his tail that usually registered satisfaction with the world by curling pertly over his back, now dragged on the floor.

When his mistress came downstairs, there was an empty spot of sunlight on the kitchen floor and the house was very quiet. From his hiding place he heard her call—heard her footsteps in the dining room—in the living room—in the kitchen again. His heart stood still. Would she find him? She would!

He sighed a little, hopeless sigh when she appeared at the coal bin and came forward wearily. She picked him up under her arm. His pride was gone. He drooped dismally at both ends, and jounced up and down uncomfortably on the journey back up the stairs, but he had neither the physical energy nor the moral courage to march voluntarily to this dreaded fate.

Familiar odors met his nostrils; familiar sights met his eyes, and he was plunged into well-remembered misery.

Finally, with a derisive gurgle, the water drained out of the tub leaving Chubby but a shadow of his former sturdy self. He heaved a long sigh of mingled relief and rebellion.

At last! He braced himself for a good shake which was promptly smothered in the folds of a towel. Couldn't a feller even shake himself? He timed the next one better and threw off a shower of spray that sent his mistress ducking into a corner. Good enough for her. How did she like it? He felt better after asserting this bit of independence, and his returning self-respect was reflected in an upward trend of his tail.

After much rolling, snorting and rumpling of towels, he was dry. Himself again! Downstairs he dashed leaving a trail of rugs askew in his wake. He jumped with impatience against the door until it was opened, and then was out with a rush. In the distance a cat strolled innocently. As a star drops down and is gone before the eye can follow, Chubby was off in a cometlike dash. The cat found refuge under a porch and the chase was short, but Chubby was vastly pleased with himself and trotted home briskly.

At the corner of the garden he stopped and sniffed. With a few vigorous strokes of his paws, he uncovered a bone and carrying it firmly in his mouth started for his favorite gnawing place. He skimmed along as lightly as a puff of milkweed, his paws scarcely seeming to touch the ground at all, and his tail crooked jauntily over his back. All was well again in the puppy dogs' world.

J. R. B.

North . . South . . East . . West

Longer Terms for Misbehavior

By Frank L. Perrin

ALMOST before the voters of the United States realize how well or how poorly they chose those who represent them in the state and national legislatures, they discover that another election day is just around the corner. It would seem that the short tenure allotted to elective lawmakers is little more than a trial period, the people reserving to themselves the right of automatic recall if and when the incumbent fails or refuses to represent the changing prejudices or desires of his constituents. One might almost be led to suspect that a wary electorate desired to protect itself against any possible damage the chosen representative might do by making it possible to retire him without notice.

More and more the conviction is felt that the profession of lawmaking, like that of law interpreting, is one in which expertness and fitness come only through the school of experience and training. And yet how bunglingly and inexpertly we set the stage, meanwhile expecting the more scholarly interpreters and administrators of the law to bring order out of an almost hopeless chaos.

* * *

Of course there is the persistent theory that the recently chosen legislator comes to his important task fresh from the people and that because of this he automatically reflects their desires and their considered wisdom. Admitting this, it must be agreed that he as faithfully and as correctly reflects their prejudices, their whims and their desire to experiment and speculate with the untried and fantastic. And yet how quick we are to question the wisdom or purpose of courts and judges, or even of those of a third co-ordinated branch of government—the executive—who find it necessary to challenge the constitutionality or wisdom of enactments proposed or written into law.

It would be interesting, if one were permitted to look behind the scenes, to observe at first hand the processes of lawmaking. Recently in Washington there was enacted a scene which hardly appeals to the pride or patriotism of the champions of a representative democratic government. Almost at wholesale the chosen spokesmen of a free people yielded their delegated authority and bartered the birthright of their constituencies in the market where votes are traded for bonuses. Those who have looked behind the scenes know how and why the pressure applied has the effect sought. It is always hoped that unorganized voters will quickly forget open disregard of their individual wishes, while organized cliques exact a quick and sure penalty from those who defy them.

Opposing the time-honored theory that he serves best who comes directly from the people is an equally plausible theory that, other things being equal, he serves best who has learned by study and experience the scientific basis of good government. If this latter theory is reasonable, and can be so proved, it might be wise to provide for the election of state and national legislators for fixed terms somewhat longer than those for which provision is now made.

* * *

Perhaps it will be insisted, in challenging such a proposition, that an unfit incumbent would do more damage in a long term than he would be able to do in the shorter period of incumbency. It might easily be provided that the offending lawmaker be recalled by his constituents at any time after one year or two years, upon proper petition. Otherwise, while rendering honest and patriotic service, he would profit by experience and render more and more valuable service because of this experience.

In Congress today there are many veterans who wear the honor stripes of long and faithful service. But their ranks are thinning. Their influence is waning, and their counsel is being more and more disregarded. This is not because they have served unsatisfactorily, but because the rank and file is now made up more largely of inexperienced experimentalists. Many of these, quite naturally, are looking ahead to the next election. Their tenure, brief at best, is as precarious as the changing moods of the voters in the home states and districts.

Established in a four or six-year term—assuming good behavior—the raw recruits in legislatures or in Congress would be less susceptible to the wiles or threats of unorganized minorities. Longer terms should be the reward for satisfactory service, rather than longer through precarious tenures for misbehavior.

The Wide Horizon

China's "Silver Lining" Is Blue

By Randall Gould

SHANGHAI

THIS world-famed center of gaiety, known as "the Paris of the Far East," is wearing a sober face nowadays as it struggles through severe "depression blues," which it blames primarily on the American silver-purchase policy.

Music still resounds by night, but at fewer places and with fewer participants in the festivities. On the other hand, a considerable number of people are finding out new things about the merits of a good book and a comfortable pair of slippers.

Chinese and foreigners alike are experiencing the sharp slump which has closed scores of businesses, caused others to reduce salaries or skip rent days, and generally reversed the course of what was actually a boom period when the rest of the world was ridden by depression two or three years back. One of the several odd features of the situation is that money is now "tight" whereas a year ago it was plentiful.

* * *

Uncle Sam comes into the picture because the Roosevelt Administration has created an artificially high silver price through its purchases of the metal, and China is the last great power to be on a silver standard. Therefore when the price of silver goes up, China's money goes up in value—a development which is all right from the standpoint of buying goods from abroad (though costs of imported articles do not seem to have dropped noticeably), but which is ruinous to China's exports because it makes them too high in price to compete in world markets.

Not many months ago, the Chinese dollar sank to a five-to-one basis of exchange against American currency—that is, it was worth about 20 cents. Now it has approximately doubled. The effect on trade seems to have been extremely bad.

The National Government has pursued a cautious policy and has avoided experiments, but toward the end of last year it clamped down an export duty, amounting to a virtual embargo, to prevent further drains on its silver stocks. Many thought that a five-to-one United States exchange quotation was just around the corner, but after losing a few points from its then level of about 34 cents (dropping to around 31) the "yuan" rallied and has since moved upward, going at times above 40 cents.

Of course, this situation is one which affects all China to some degree, and for this reason the National Government has been seeking remedies such as a change in the policy of silver purchase at Washington, international loans, or other means suggested here and there.

But it has become increasingly apparent that Shanghai is not directly linked with the rest of China at the present time; that, in fact, Shanghai was staging a little crisis all its own, much more generally acute than the one in which the rest of the nation was a participant.

* * *

In the opinion of many well-informed persons, Shanghai's trouble is that it has expanded too fast and that it is due for a troublesome process of growing up to its clothes. Apartment buildings are still rising all over the city but rentals continue high.

New office buildings also are plentiful, and a large number of factories, owned by Chinese, Japanese and Westerners, are not making out well in view of the recent wave of Japanese competition, especially in textiles. Brokerage houses expanded rapidly at the time of the American currency changes, which were reflected in exchange rates everywhere.

The formerly antiquated telephone system has been thoroughly modernized as an American concern; and now the company wants to raise rates in order to pay for new equipment, but there is no public enthusiasm over the idea. It would be a mistake to say that in this respect there had been overexpansion, for the Americans merely gave Shanghai what was much needed. This is proved by the rapidity with which new telephones are being installed.

A pathetic feature of the situation is that in times when the rest of the world was pinched in a way that made Shanghai stand out as a genuinely flourishing community, word of this fact evidently spread to all corners of the earth. As a result, every ship brings job seekers who find few or no jobs. Lack of adequate machinery for relief constitutes a problem which cannot be dealt with at the moment on any broad scale.

Mirror of Opinion

Whisky Takes the Steering Wheel

SEVERE as the drunken driver problem was during prohibition, it has become doubly severe now. The best statistics obtainable indicate that 5 to 10 per cent of both drivers and pedestrians involved in traffic accidents are under the influence of liquor.

These statistics understate matters, since a multitude of accidents occur in which drinking is a factor but is not reported for one reason or another. A short time ago a thorough survey was made of 119 accidents involving 116 injuries and fatalities—and it showed that in 60 per cent of the accidents alcohol was involved. . . .

Here is a problem that involves the health, life and property of every citizen. It is a problem that must be fought by us all, dryd and wets alike. Under the best of conditions, highways and streets are potentially dangerous—and they become slaughter houses when whisky takes the steering wheel.—*Kentuckian-Citizen* (Paris, Ky.).